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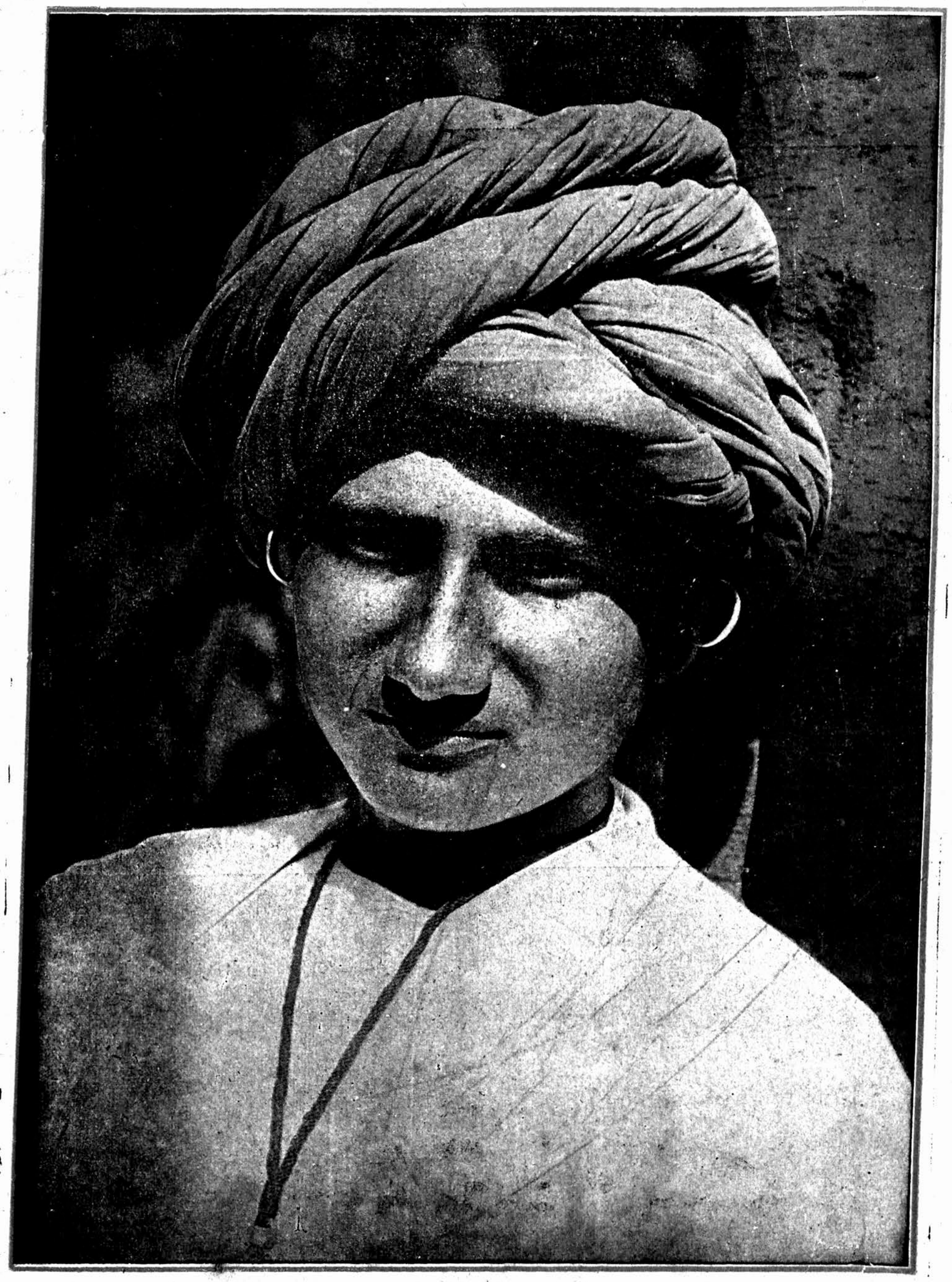
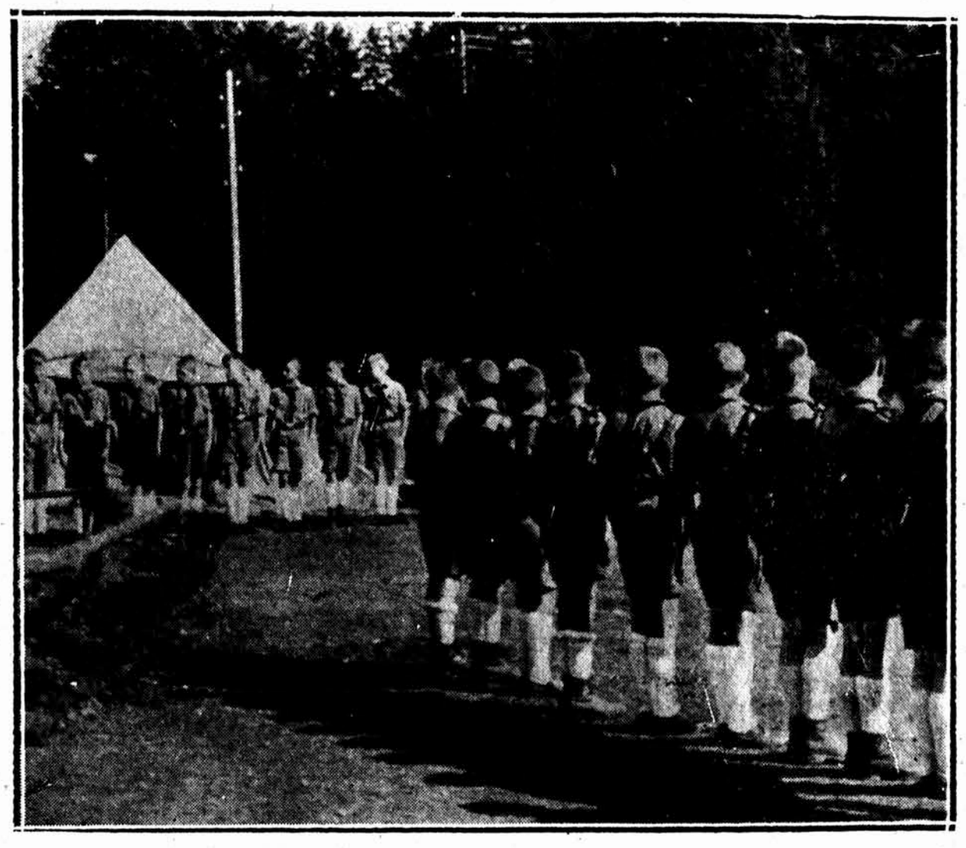


A SHEPHERD BOY



GOD OF WAR SHAPES THEIR FUTURES:—The tender-aged snow babies at the left are "Sons of Wolves," members of the Balilla youth organization of Mussolini's Italy. High in the Italian Alps these lads, from the age or eight upwards, undergo a rigid training in skiis under strict military supervision. At the right we see young members of Hitler's youth organization in military formation at their Munich camp. The youthfulness of their play suits is taken away by the grim severity of the Sam Browne belts and daggers.

Left:—Mayor Torataro Ushizuka of Tokyo (in centre with paper in hand) receiving the polling paper in the recent general election of the Tokyo Municipal Council.

Right:—Members of Japan's three-man Davis Cup team—Fumiteru Nakano, Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura. At the extreme right is Reizo Murakami, another tennis star.

The car procession (right) through the public street was the chief feature of the Ramnavmi Festival celebrated at Nasik last week. To the left are seen women crowding the precincts of Rama's Temple for a glimpse of the image of the deity.

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BOMBAY: MAY 2, 1937

"Neither The Accused Nor The Accusers"

Another Attack On The England-Returned Indians

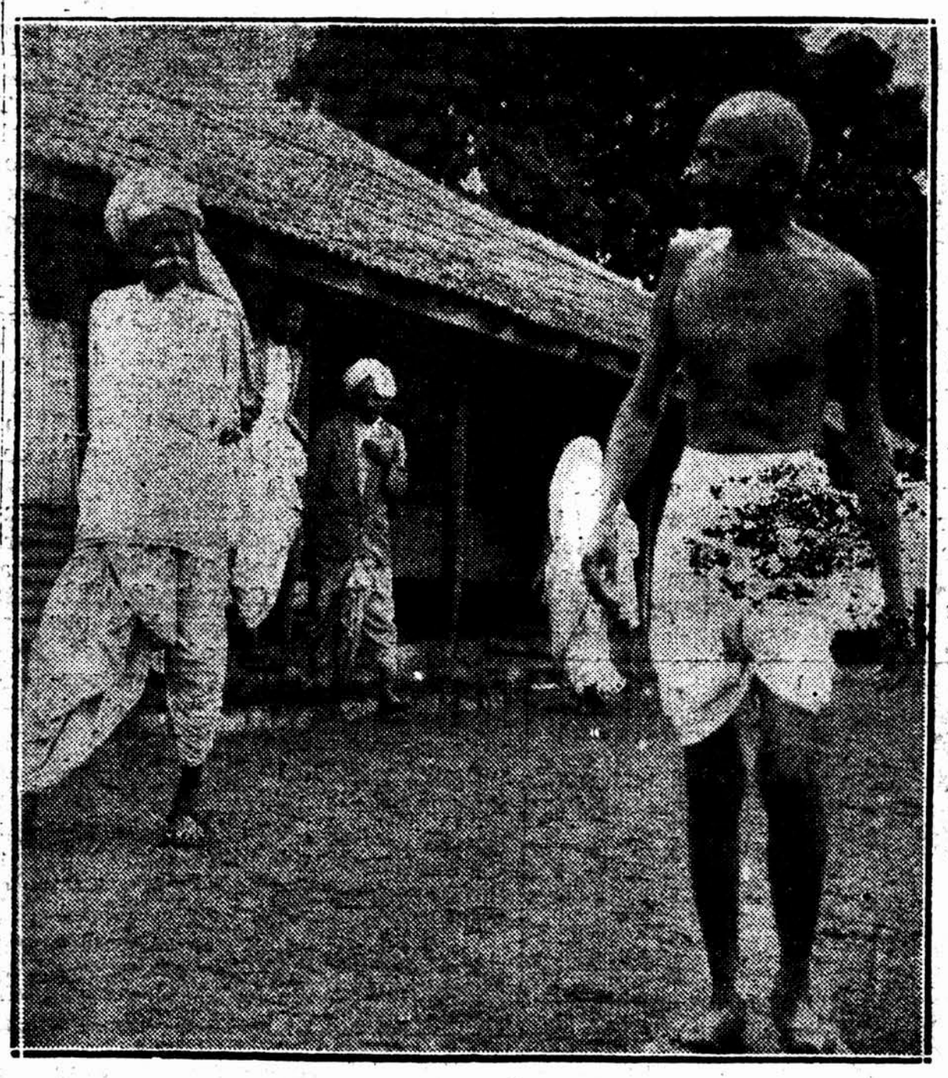
(By "Three Years In England")

A lot of confused thinking is responsible for the rather irrelevent arguments which "B.Sc. Tech." has advanced in defence of the so-called England-returned. The cause was furtner sponsored by Mr. Kureshi with another instalment of vituperations against their imaginary opponents, the Orthodoxy. It is not difficult to understand why these gentlemen should have a grievance against society. At a time when the country is passing through a serious political and economic crisis, at a time when majority of the people are living in utter poverty, and when the future is holding no promise, the average Indian is more concerned with the problem of his daily bread than worry over the rather smart-looking young man who struts about in his well-cut warm clothes with an air of superiority It is a perverted sense of self-importance which makes people write strongly worded articles condemning the society because the society is too ill or too preoccupied with its own troubles to take any notice of the "Beau Geste" from the West. In reality all this condemnation of society and the impeachment of orthodoxy results not from a fundamental difference in outlook or an altered sense of values but is only an outcome of the absence of a job and consequent loss of dignity. Give an England-returned a job in consonance with his exaggerated ideas of self-importance and you will find him living happily on the best of terms with the very society he professes to condemn.

Intellectual Myopia

Here I must make a passing reference to the latest article of the series. Mr. Misra has neither the experience of maturer years nor the advantage of a Western education to be able to see himself as others see him. Though he is right in condemning the wholesale adoption of Western superficialities he suffers from a peculiar intellectual myopia which will only disappear when he travels abroad. Then he will not make silly remarks about the immorality of dancing and the like.

My objection to Mr. Kureshi's views is that he is too dazzled by the glittering surface of the Western civilisation to be able to profit by its deeper greatness and fundamentally spiritual outlook. If Mr. Kureshi had probed a little deeper into the real West he would have had no grudge against a few narrow-minded, ignorant, and uncultured Westerners who could not rise above colour-consciousness nor would he think of bare backs and plucked eye-brows as the very acme of culture. If only he had remembered that he was on a mission to a modern country he would have pointed to the wonderful places of learning, the great libraries, or the quiet laboratories of great institutions with noble professors who can justly be called the modern Rishis. He would have called aloud to all Indian boys to crowd at these temples of learning for the betterment of Mother India. Instead he complains that he was excluded from a cheap dance hall. He could have spoken of the great international organisations promoting racial and cultural unity or even of the Youth Movement that encourages world fraternity and could have shown our people the way to achieve social unity. But alas! he only gazes at the glittering places filled with half-dazed dancing humanity while all the libraries and the laboratories of the great European Universities wait with open arms for Indian students to come and learn so that they could be useful to their motherland.



The Seogon peasant admires a Karnatak peasant at Hudli.

Neither Accused Nor Accusers

Let me assure "B.Sc. Tech." and Mr. Kureshi that they are neither the accused nor the accusers. "B.Sc. Tech." reveals a secret glorification at the mere fact of having gone abroad when he fondly imagines that the whole society is up in arms against him through sheer envy. Similarly Mr. Kureshi appears to be an unfortunate victim of self-deception when he believes that he is trying to give a correct outlook to the people by his empty advocacy of the adoption of Western superficialities.

The problem is fundamentally deeper than that. No one can deny the fact that if India wants to keep abreast of world events, she must accept the modern civilisation with all its scientific advantages for better or for worse. We are not discussing here the problem of how far modern Western civilisation has succeeded in increasing human happiness. Whatever that be, Indians cannot escape the onslaught of that aggressive civilisation. They must adopt a new standard of values and accept scientific progress as the very key to their existence. To be able to do this India wants a large body of young workers in every field of human activity that goes to build up a nation. We cannot deny that we are a backward people and must look up to the modern Western nations for instruction. Higher education in a Western country thus becomes indispensible to anyone who has the advancement of this country at heart.

Civil Service Wallas

But complications have arisen on account of India's subject position. Our rulers come from a small European island with the result that the rulers' home has become the source of all inspiration. In addition, the artificial premium put on English degrees by the Allmighty British Government of India and the exaggerated importance of the Civil Service shifted the centre of gravity towards England and English degrees. A British degree even from a third rate provincial university became a regular 'open sesame' to the2field of highly paid appointments. This more than anything else was the cause of a large exodus every year of young Indians to the British Universities. All sorts of students began making a pilgrimage to England for the betterment of their prospects. The British Universities were flooded with Indian students so that they began to consider seriously a restriction on the number of their admissions. On the Indian side the supply exceeded the demand with the result that the unemployment of "the England-returned" made all the thinking people in India ponder over the advisability of this indiscriminate waste of Indian money in England. Eminent persons like Sir P. C. Ray have time and again expressed their views on the subject in unequivocal language.

A Million A Year!

In England alone there are between three and four thousand Indian students. Each student on an everage spends about £250 annually. So in all nearly a million pounds of poor mother India are spent by the students in that country alone. If Indians, while considering whether all this expense is worth their while, begin to examine rather over-critically the finished article that they receive from the West, I do not think that anyone can blame them. Unfortunately they more often than not find that the young Indian who has returned from abroad has very few points of vantage over his less privileged brother who stayed at home. A very small percentage alone bring back some real specialised knowledge which they can use for either their own or their fellow-countrymen's benefit. On the contrary, if the "England-returned" has developed an open contempt for everything Indian, the natural reaction on the part of the people is to look down on these empty-headed snobs. There is a world of difference between snobbery and a genuine concern for the miserable condition of our people, a con-

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"The whole (Government of India) Act is fraudulent? the British people know it. They also know that the new Act is not a measure of advance. Any person offering his co-operation under the terms of the Government of India Act is only offering himself for auction for purchase by foreign imperialists."

—JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Quintuplets Will Soon Be Millionaires

Lollipops and cod liver oil, cold cream, corn syrup, hair ribbons and a dozen other products have made the Dionne quintuplets' fortune. Motion pictures and news photos gave them most of the dollars 765.181 they have or will soon have in bonds and bank accounts, but absorbent cotton, aluminium dishes, dolls, clothing and cookies did their share.

Details of the way the famous babies' fortune has been built up were disclosed to-day in a return tabled by the Government in the Ontario Legislature at the request of the Conservative Opposition. It was a baby balance sheet, showing 24 contracts pouring dollars 861.148,39 into their tiny hands, while expenditures of dollars 95,996.53 were made on their behalf.

Their actual fortune at present is dollars 573,765,05, and there is dollars 287,383,34 owing from various manufacturers whose products have been endorsed. In addition there is an unascertainable amount coming to them from percentages of sales of products.

The period covered in the balance sheet is from the time the first guardianship took control, July 26, 1934, two months after they were born, to January 31, 1937. The present guardianship under which the babies are wards of the King went into operation in June 1935.

Contracts made since then under the supervision of the guardians—Welfare Minister David Croll, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, Judge J. A. Valin, of North Bay, and Oliva Dionne, their father—have brought them most of their fortune. The first guardianship collected only dollars 30,590.72.

Largest single contract that has been made on behalf of Annette, Emile. Cecile, Yvonne and Marie is for dollars 300,000, made with Twentieth-Century Fox Films for three feature pictures. Twentieth-Century paid dollars 50.000 for another feature-length film—the first. Two pictures have yet to be made under the dollars 300.000 contract.

Film, News And Ad. Contracts Raise Fortune To 765181 Dollars

A contract with Newspaper Enterprise Association for 'still' pictures brought the babies, who will be three years old May 28, dollars 12,333. Eventually they will receive dollars 63,888, for a contract running from April 1, 1936, to December 31, 1937.

Of the expenditure of dollars 95,996 the guardians spent dollars 57,654 on the four buildings that are dotted around the Dafoe nursery property near Callander, and on improvements to the property

The other dollars 38,341 was spent on household expenses, salaries of nurses, guards, orderlies, house-keepers, Dr. Dafoe's secretary, a secretary-treasurer for the board of guardians. There were audit fees and travelling expenses for the secretary-treasurer, W. M. Flannery, of North Bay, and for Government officials who negotiated contracts for the Quints.

Dr. Dafoe received professional fees of dollars 200 a month from May, 1935, to January 31 last, the accounts show. In addition he was paid dollars 537 in expenses. Nurses and guards were paid roughly dollars 100 a month.

The Quints, Roman Catholics, made a contribution of dollars 200 to their parish priest over a nine-month period, and their parents received dollars 100 a month from them, as well as a dollar 1,000 present on the Quints' second birthday.

Wedged in among a hundred other items is: "Allowance to Oliva Dionne for loss of cows—dollars 150". It seems Papa Dionne's cows were poisoned when they are building material on the nursery grounds.

LIST OF CONTRACTS

Here are some items from the list of contracts, showing company, amount received at January 31, 1937, and (in brackets) contract date and date of expiration:

Alexander Doll Company, dollars 25,828—manufacture and sale of dolls and dolls' clothing, (February 25, 1936 and December 31, 1937). Covers five per cent. of quint product sales and is renewal of February 6, 1935, contract.

Aluminium Manufacturing, dollars 5,057,—manufacture and sale of aluminium dishes (March 17, 1936, April 1, 1938). Covers five per cent. on quint product sales.

Harry S. Bond, dollars 1,000—manufacture of shoes, boots and rubbers (November 2, 1936 and January 15, 1942). Covers royalty of two cents to eight cents per pair, with minimum guarantee of dollars 47,500.

Brown and Bigelow, dollars 58,-097—manufacture and sale of calendars and remembrance cards (January 10, 1936 and December 31, 1939). Covers 7 1|2 per cent. on quintuplet product sales.

Colgate Palmolive Peet, dollars 8,750—Advertise use by the quintuplets of Colgate ribbon and dental cream (July 2, 1936, and July 2, 1939). Flat rate contract dollars 27,500.

Corn Products Refining Co., dollars 6,666—use of Karo, being a corn syrup, by the children (November 1, 1936 and November 1, 1939). Flat rate contract dollars 45,000.

Herz and Kory, dollars 2,500—manufacture and sale of children's purses and bags (March 26, 1936 and September 30, 1938). Five per cent. on quintuplet product sales.

Lever Bros. dollars 2,500—advertise use of Lux for washing children's clothing (November 28, 1936 and January 1, 1940). Flat rate contract dollars 25,000.

Libby, McNeil and Libby, dollars 8.500—supply and advertise use by children of homogenized baby foods, tomato juice and pineapple juice (April 2, 1936, and January 26, 1937). Flat rate contract, dollars 8,500. Extension of rights; no money involved in renewal.

Monocraft Products, dollars 2,500—manufacture and sale of jewellery, ornamental and novelty (April 21, 1936, and September 1, 1936). Covers five per cent. on product sales with minimum guarantee of dollars 10,000.

McCormick's Limited, dollars 10,000—sale of biscuits, cockies and crackers (February, 1936, and April, 1, 1940). Covers dollars 37,500 minimum guarantee with royalty dollars 1.50 per ton.

Nea Service, Inc., dollars 12,333—make and distribute still pictures (April 1, 1936, and December 31, 1937). Flat rate contract dollars 63,888. (Dollars 3,000 received on renewal contract). Present contract is renewal of January 10, 1935. contract.

Pathe News Features, Inc., dollars 40,485—Making moving pictures for news features and short reel pictures (June 19, 1936 and January 1, 1938). Covers 25 per cent. and 40 per cent. of gross revenue.

Palmolive Co., dollars 8,750—Advertise use by quintuplets of Palmolive Soap (July 2, 1936, and July 2, 1939). Flat rate contract dollars 27,500.

Quaker Oats Company, dollars 15,500—Advertise use by quintuplets of Quaker Oat cereals. Payments include dollars 2,500 received December 6, 1935, for a special premium picture right (May, 1935 and June 1, 1937). Flat rate contract dollars 15,000.

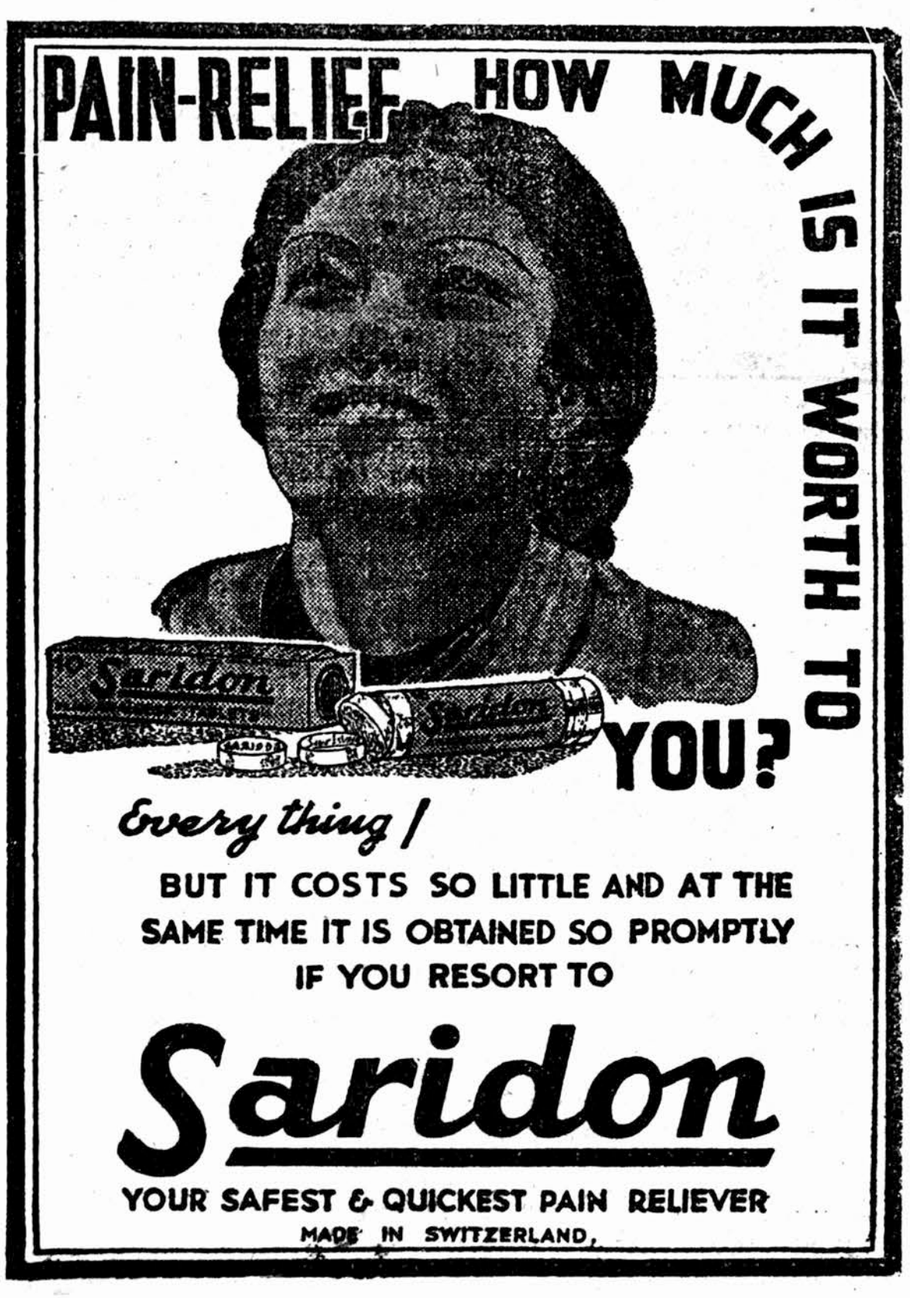
Twentieth Century Fox Film dollars 50,000—To produce one motion picture photoplay of feature length to be generally released for public exhibition purposes, not later than March 1, 1936. (November 8, 1935). Flat rate contract dollars 50,000.

Twentieth Century Fox Film, dollars 250,000—To produce three motion picture photoplays of feature length. The three pictures to be generally released for public exhibition purposes not later than August 1, 1939. (May 7, 1936). Covers dollars 300,000 plus royalty depending on earnings of pictures.

Tiny Town Togs, dollars 10,416—Manufacture and sale of children's dresses. (April 39, 1935, and October 31, 1937). Covers five per cent. on quintuplet product sales.

United Drug Co., dollars 2,125—Advertise use by quintuplets of Puretest Cod Liver Oil and First-Aid absorbent cotton. (April, 1935, and July 26, 1937). Flat rate contract dollars 2,125.

Vincent and Hughes, dollars 3,258—Sale of framed pictures of quintuplets. Covers 7 1|2 per cent. on quintuplet product sales.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GEMS OF THOUGHT

(Collected by S. Y. SATKALMI).

Charity is a wealth from the abundance of love—Dr. TAGORE.

* * * *

The future does not come from before to meet us, but comes streaming up from behind.—RAHEL.

* * * *

Good temper is an estate for life.—HAZZLIT.

* * * *

A royal heart is often hid under a tattered coat.—ANON.

* * * *

Gold glitters more when virtue shines no more.—ANON.

* * *

The light of the world comes principally from two sources—the sun and the students' lamp.—BOVCE

* * *

Character is what Nature has engraven on us, can we then efface it?—VOLTAIRE.

To most men, experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the tract it has passed.—COLERIDGE.

* * *

Troubles are a moral North-Easter. They strengthen and brace us.—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK.

* * *

Our bodies are our gardens to which our wills are gardeners.—SHAKESPEARE.

* * *

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment.—ANON.

* * * *

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what is clearly at hand.—CARLYLE.

* * * *

Sow an act and you reap a habit, Sow a habit and you reap a character, Sow a character and you reap a destiny.—ANON.

Racial Purity—A Myth

Every Child Is Hybrid Offspring Of A Hybrid Ancestry

For ten years or more, the idea of putting into words my impressions of the pros and cons of inter-racial marriages has been in my mind, but for one reason or another, largely perhaps because of the delicate nature of the subject, the wish did not materialise until an Australian friend, persuaded me to speak on the subject before a Sino-foreign group in Shanghai, writes Dr. Wy Lien-Teh in the "Peoples' Tribune."

First, I wish to recall some of the incident in my fifty years' experience which form the basis of this essay. The first twenty years of my life were spent in Malaya—that rich and fertile colony of Great Britain which has developed from a wild, unhealthy jungle, originally peopled by backward Malays, into a healthy, prosperous and progressive land through the genius of British administration and the industry of Chinese immigrants. The indigenous race is the Malay—handsome but lazy, easy-going, yet fond of the sea. The early Chinese emigrants brought few or no women with them, and in a few cases took as wives Malay and Siamese girls, producing remarkable offspring which in successive generations proved to be quite virile, intelligent, and industrious. There are on record among Government employees, physicians, engineers, lawyers, business executives, and patriots some notable examples of such union.

Next I proceeded to England and other parts of Europe, where modern education, culture, and industry based upon scientific methods have exerted a tremendous influence in the promotion of confidence, wealth, and race-superiority among the inhabitants. In spite of the obvious racial mixtures among the Caucasians, ranging from fair hair, high noses and blue eyes in the north, to dark hair, black eyes, and brown skin in the Balkan Peninsula and Levantine regions, there was practically no feeling of race-prejudice such as we know it in India and the East. The Anglo-Saxons were often dubbed the gentlemen of the West, as the Chinese are the gentlemen of the Orient.

Paradise Of Pacific

Next I visited Hawaii, the paradise of the Pacific, famed for its mild tropical weather and seductive 'hula' dances. But what struck me most was the extraordinarily large number of mixed racial groups, so much so that few of the pure indigenous Hawaiian natives appear to survive. Of the fifty-seven odd mixtures between Hawaiians and other races, I am told by scientific authorities that the Hawaiian-Chinese are the most intelligent, progressive, and successful.

Proceeding to the United States, one observed a wider and freer mixture of the Aryan races who have emigrated from various parts of Europe and have successfully amalgamated with the earlier "Mayflower" pioneers. There seems to be in North America no limit to the fusion of races, provided two conditions are fulfilled:—(a) financial considerations, (b) non-mingling of coloured with white individuals. This latter condition is not so rigidly observed in the various countries of South America though it has often been reported to me that the negroid officials of some of the smaller States display more race-consciousness in their treatment of any unlucky "yellow" or "coloured" ship passengers who may call at a Cuban port or pass through the Panama Canal.

Leaf From India

Next, in that semi-continent of India with its 350 million inhabitants and 4,000-year history, one encountered divisions of the human family ranging from the fair blue-eyed Caucasian of Cashmere to the very dark, silky-haired Dravidian of South India. These extreme are separated not only by political stations but by religious passions, so that a Hindu Brahmin may refuse to drink the same water or worship in the same temple as a Hindu "untouchable". But even in India one meets with all kinds of mixed races and descendants of Dutch, Portuguese, French, British, Arabian, and Mongol forebears. In the island of Ceylon descendants of joint Dutch and Sinhalese parentage have prospered exceedingly, and some have occupied high Government and mercantile positions.

In the northern part of Japan is to be seen a limited and ever-diminishing colony of backward Nordic-Aryans, called Ainu, who have been left behind in the struggle for existence by their darker, mixed brothers of Kyushiu in the south, whither 3,000 years ago emigrants from south Fukien emigrated and contributed partly to generations of loyal, venturesome, and sea-loving 'samurai'.

As regards the numerous scattered islands known as the Netherlands East Indies, the original inhabitants were also of the Malay race, who have received an infusion from the conquering tribes of southern India, after which the Chinese came and became part-progenitors of the present generation of active and successful merchants. From Dutch fathers also has sprung an influential and intelligent portion of the community who serve both colonial and home Governments with loyalty and distinction.

In Australia the aborigines were black, scattered among the sparsely-cultivated, uninviting regions of that continent until the white Britishers came and developed the fertile areas by growing wheat, rearing sheep and cattle, and producing the common necessities of civilised life incidentally, the lower grades cohabited with the blacks, producing offspring varing from chocolate to almost fair samples of mixed blood. Unfortunately, such descendants have been segregated in special Government-controlled areas and practically not allowed to better themselves in the world, however able they may be. The same conditions prevail in many parts of British Africa, where quite a serious race problem has arisen as to the future economic and political future of a community born into this world and facing unequal prospects.

Conglomeration Of Races

Lastly, we reach Kwantung and its geographical appendage Hongkong, which since its occupation by Great Britain in 1842 has made wonderful progress. Canton, the city of Rams, is perhaps the first port of China at which trading vessels from the West (that, is Persia, Arabia Mesopotamia, Scinde and India) called to exchange commodities before the advent of the whites. Marco Polo and his party (13th century) were perhaps the first white people to undertake the sea route on their return from China to Europe, and they travelled in sailing vessels manned by Chinese and Arabians.

We need not, therefore, be surprised to find among Cantonese not only many ramifications of the original Chinese stock, but also descendants derived from the conglomeration of outside races who have visited that region during thousand of years. What, after all is the history of a few thousand years in China when science now acknowledges the 'Peking man' found at Choukoutein (40 miles south of Peiping) to be about a million years old, and regarded by Prof. Weidenreich to possess cannibalistic tendencies?

Caucasian Influence

Hongkong, which has come into the picture during the past hundred years, offers perhaps greater opportunities for a study of this sort. Into the already mixed people of Kwangtung settled down, there have been sown successive generations of Caucasian visitors of all grades—merchants, clerks, policemen, overseers, sailors, soldiers, etc. I shall always remember how 15 or 20 years ago loads of Chinese sampan-women were hauled up on steamers in the night (when the lighted gangways were officially closed) to satisfy the needs of members of the foreign crews. Any resulting offspring will show some Caucasian features in the way of hair, eyes, texture of skin, physique, etc. though the children will bear the names of their mothers. One has only to keep one's eyes open when walking along the streets of Hongkong to see striking examples of such unions. That Sino-Caucasian mixtures have not done badly may be demonstrated by the astounding fact that for 30 or more years not a few of the leading commercial people, owners of property, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, compradores, lawyers, official spokesmen for Chinese, and others have sprung from the handsome 'mui' or pretty maidens. These persons have done well in life because they have been offered equal opportunities with others in the matter of education, promotion, and commerce.

It is often said, I think with very poor reason indeed, that the product of a mixed union tends to inherit the vices and not the virtues of the parents, and examples are brought forward of laziness, unreliability, forgery, sharp practice, etc. But such deviations from the normal are found equally among 'pukka' whites anywhere.

An elementary study of history convines us that some of the most progressive peoples of Europe are the result of repeated amalgamation. An authority, like E.B. Reuter, states in this connection that "so long continued has been this crossing and recrossing and so diverse have been the ethnic elements fusing to form the present-day European peoples, that the continent can show scarcely a trace of racial purity remaining. Every modern marriage continues the process of hybridization of nearly or remotely related racial types: virtually every child is the hybrid offspring of a hybrid ancestry.

So long as the stock is satisfactory, and the environment is equal on both sides, I venture to believe that if anything the product of a mixed union tends to be 'superior' to that of the so-called pure stock. Human race-culture should follow the same lines as those of domestic animal-breeding. For the benefit of those who stick to the pure race theory, let me quote the opinion of no less a person than the present Prime Minister of Great Britain. In a lecture delivered three years ago on the growth of the British Empire, Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated that the present high status of the Anglo-Saxon race may be traced to successive invasions of England by foreign nations during the early part of her history. From the Romans, Mr. Baldwin said, the British inherited their practical mind, from the Nordics their maritime prowess, from the Gaelics their imaginative powers, and from the Teutons their steady character. And still there are to be found some persons who prate

(Continued on page 47)

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY. ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS —IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—IN MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

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Six Revealing Books On International Politics

By K. A. ABBAS

UNDER THE AXE OF FASCISM, by Gaetano Salvemini, Gollancz. 7s. 6d.

THE QUEST FOR EMPIRE, by Mahmud Husain, University of Dacca. Rs 3|-.

SPAIN IN REVOLT, by Harry Gawks and Theodore Repard, Gollancz. 5|-.

HITLER'S DRIVE TO THE EAST, by F. Elwyn Jones 2s. 6d.

RACKETEERS OF EUROPE, by W. A. S. Douglas, Telegraph Press. 1 dollar.

DESERT ENCOUNTER, by Knud Holmhoe, Harrop. 9s.

Here are six books—some, one must confess, several months old—which deserve attention. They are written in different styles, from the racy crime-reporter slant of "Racketeers of Europe" to the scholarly ponderousness of "Under The Axe of Fascism". But they have one thing in common. Each

Hitler

of them, in its own way, seeks to tell the truth about the menace of dictatorship in the modern world.

ITALIAN FASCISM EXPOSED

Gaetano Salvemini was once a professor of History at the Italian University of Florence. To-day he holds the same position at Harvard in America. He may not go back to his native country. He is one of the many victims of Mussolini's iron rule. But nowhere in his book does he betray any trace of bitter malice towards his persecutors. His grasp of history has helped him to retain an almost completely objective attitude while examining the "institutions" and "achievements" of Fascism. Step by step he traces the building of the authoritarian State on foundations of deception, political chicanery. He shows how the economic condition of Italian peasants and workers has steadily deteriorated under the regime of ex-Socialist, Benito Mussolini. Each page is documented, each statement supported by quotations from unimpeachable sources. The result is an unanswerable indictment which is severe in effect but dignified in expression. A little ponderousness in the style is perhaps inescapable in a scholarly work of this nature.

NEO IMPERIALISM

Professors at Indian Universities are not generally inclined—nor, perhaps, encouraged—to give the benefit of their studies and research to the general public. Only a few of them care (or dare) to write and publish a popular book. Mr. Mahmud Husain of Dacca belongs to this minority. In "Quest For Empire" he discusses the contemporary expansionist ambitions and activities of the three upholders of the neo-Imperialism—Japan, Italy and Germany. He rightly traces the imperialistic tendencies of these three nations to the pre-war days. "All the three countries joined the World War, though not on the same side, principally for the sake of territorial expansion. Germany was defeated and instead of obtaining new possessions, she lost all that she had acquired .... Italy and Japan belonged to the camp of victors, but even their expectations were not fulfilled." The three countries, "motivated by the same autocratic and militaristic ideas", naturally resorted to an expansionist policy.

Mr. Husain seems to be a bit wrong, however, when rejecting the Marxist theory of the origin of Imperialism he puts forth the plea that "Imperialism is decidedly older than capitalism" and that colonies are not always acquired for their economic utility". He seems to forget the basic difference between Imperialism of Alexander and of Mussolini! It would also appear that he did not fully grasp the implications of Fascism which is the only refuge of antiquated capitalism when faced with the challenge of socialism.

The three parts of the book deal with the situation in three countries. They reveal the author's grasp of historical detail, though one is rather exasperated by the author's "Liberal" tendency to appreciate both sides of every questions—even of questions like Fascism which have but one side. But he is certainly well-read in his subject and intellectually honest so that the final picture which emerges from his objective study of the situation in these countries reveals dictatorship in no very flattering light. And his summing up is both accurate and pointed: "Imperialism, to be true to itself, must remain selfish. . . . Imperialism is seldom satisfied."

THE SPANISH SCENE

Books on Spain are being published in dozens these days. But anyone who wishes to study the historical basis of the conflict and the early events of the Fascist rebellion cannot do better than refer to "Spain In Revolt" by two American Journalists—Harry Gannes who is Foreign Editor of the New York "Daily Worker" and Theodore Report of the "New Masses". What were the causes of the outbreak of this conflagration? What are the contending parties? Who are their respective allies? What is the role of Italy and Germany and why? To all these questions this book gives an answer with a thoroughness which shows first-hand knowledge of the situation and an interesting style which only trans-Atlantic writers can cultivate.

NAZI AMBITIONS

It is well-known that finding little chance of regaining Germany's lost colonies Hitler has his ambitious eyes fixed on Eastern Europe for possible expansion. Fascism is based on aggression and intrigue and the hope of carving out an empire is invariably the dope which Fascists hold out to their enslaved people. Elwyn Jones' book "Hitler's Drive To The East" clearly shows how well advanced Nazi plans are in this direction. It is a sensational, but at the same time carefully documented, book which gives specific proof of the organization from Berlin of direct Nazi intervention in the internal affairs of Austria Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania—countries which the Fuhrer covets for his Eastern empire. This little book is indispensable to a student of current affairs.

RACKETEERS ALL

"Racketeers of Europe" is one of those books which could only have been written by an American journalist. W. A. S. Douglas who toured the world to get first-hand material for this book does not believe in mincing words. He is forthright and outspoken and he has dared to tell the truth about the tin gods of Europe.

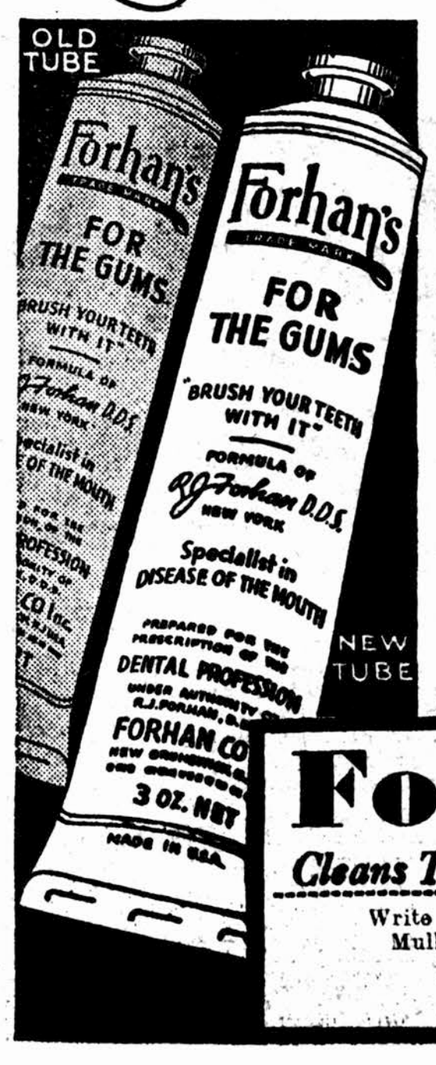
FASCISM IN AFRICA

Knud Holmboe was (he is, alas, dead now) one of those few Europeans who could understand the East and Eastern people. Unlike most Western writers he regarded them neither as romantic figures of a pantomime nor as inferior species fit only to be exploited. His account of an adventurous and unconventional journey through Italian Africa reveals the Arabs to be an upright, hospitable and brave race engaged in a hopeless encounter with the Western imperialism of Italy. Many of them have degenerated, no doubt, but the bulk of them retain the fine qualities which had once put their race in the vanguard of civilization. Knud Holmboe gives vivid pen-pictures of Arabs' nomadic life which he knows well as he had many occasions to stay with the

Mussolini

Bedouins as one of them (he was a convert to Islam).

But the chief value of the book and its topical importance lies in the candid exposure of Italian administration in Africa, how the Arab race is being exterminated by rifle and bomb by Mussolini "the defender of Islam". It is a tale of persecution, repression, public bangings, exploitation, starving Arabs by power-mad imprudent Italian officers. It is the tale of Fascism at work.



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Fifth Centenary of Gutenberg

Invention Of Printing Seen From The Technical And Intellectual Point Of View

(By Dr. A. RUPPEL, Director of the Gutenberg Museum, Mainz).

In considering outstanding inventions that helped men on to lighten the burden of their daily work and to encourage at the same time their productivity enormously, we recognise that from the technical side these inventions were all as simple as the egg of Columbus; their greatness is not documented by complicated apparatuses or gigantic machines but only by their efficient power.

From the technical standpoint, printing is no complicated invention. The idea to produce the 25 signs of our script in hard lead so as to set words, phrases and pages, to provide them with ink for making an impression—in repeating the procedure of composition and distribution 'ad lititum' —this idea was already in the air when the 25 letters of the alphabet became familiar to men capable of writing.

Despite this fact, two thousand years were necessary until a blessed man realised ingeniously this idea which nowadays seems so very natural.

Great works always seem to be rather uncomplicated; seeing them performed, we are astonished that mankind took such a long time to achieve them.

Ancient Devices

This is actually the case with the art of printing. Many technical proceedings, applied for printing, which still make part of modern typography, were known and well executed a good time before Gutenberg. The ancient Babylonians and Assyrians carved their seal-stamps, Greeks and Romans used iron forms from which they coined and cast money. Potters impressed their name by means of wooden stamps into earthenware before hardening it in fire. Egyptians had designs printed on materials by dyed wooden moulds. Single letters were already used in Roman schools for arranging words in order to teach children how to read. All these methods are very ancient, the genius of the inventor had to unite all these preliminary elements to a technique of printing that effected a deciding development in intellectual life.

The hand-mould finally brought the solution to cast movable types with utmost exactness in a very strong material which enabled men to produce large books. The hand-mould is a rather primitive instrument: It contains a rectangular space with one side shut up by the matrix (a piece of metal into which a letter is engraved). By filling liquid lead into the hole of the mould one obtains a metal piece with a type on the upper end.

However important the hand-mould may be, its technical construction is so very uncomplicated that early printers could easily make it themselves when they established a printing-office in another town.

Far-Reaching Results Of Invention

It results from the foregoing that the art of printing in comparison to other inventions is extraordinarily simple from the technical point of view. This simplicity is a main feautre of the greatness of the invention But this is in fact not its only merit. Outstanding events can only be appreciated after their effect and their success. No other discovery nor invention of human spirit could ascertain such a far-reaching influence as the art of printing did. For, this invention attributed to the coming events of history; it enabled all progress in technique and brought knowledge among people. Only typography allowed men to communicate their experience and science to contemporaries and generations to come, who, on this basis, were in a position to make new discoveries and new inventions. Many of these later discoveries may have been more difficult and harder to make than printing, but none of them can equal typography in importance and efficiency.

For these reasons, the exclamations of the French poet Victor Hugo is not exaggerated when he says in his novel Notre Dame de Paris: "The invention of printing has indeed absolutely changed the face of the earth and brought about a revolution in all intellectual life.

A World-Wide Appeal

Our days give a welcome opportunity to all nations to commemorate this great event and to render homage to the illustrous inventor. In three years, this will be in 1940, the invention of printing completes its fifth centenary. Vivid preparations have already been going on in this direction. Particularly Germany and the City of Mainz, the native town of John Gutenberg, make ready to celebrate the Gutenberg-Year, 1940, with due ceremony. A world-wide appeal from the centre of printing will, no doubt, induce the Governments of all nations to participate in this great festivity. and Universities, Academics and scientific associations will gladly range themselves on the side of those who pay homage and deep veneration to the genius John Gutenberg.

Japan Has International Goodwill Garden

It Blossoms With Gifts From School Children The World Over

In Dr. Mayeda's garden, in Osaka Japan, an experiment in international friendship is going on. Here trees plants and flowers, gifts from school children in all parts of the world, planted besides the flag of each nation, declare in their own way the gospel of the brotherhood of man, (writes "C. K." in "The Christian Science Monitor".)

The Japanese love flowers, probably more than do any other people. Their clothes are bright with the colours of flowers, gay with the patterns of flowers. Their women move with flower-like grace. On public holidays whole families of working folk go to the parks and temple grounds and spend the day happily just looking at cherry blossems or chrysanthemums or maple leaves turning crimson. Flower-arrangement is part of a girl's education.

Where Flowers A Social Idea

It follows, then, that the Japanese are wonderful gardeners. They have not only an unerring eye for good composition in their gardens but they appreciate the blending of perfumes and soft sounds into the total harmony. But it has remained for Dr. Mayeda to create a garden that shall breathe a social ideal as well as an aesthetic perfection.

Some three years ago it occurred to Dr. Mayeda that an International Garden would make a wholesome setting for the new Red Cross institution of which he was in charge. He appealed to the world's children to help him realize this dream. Would junior members of the Red Cross in all countries send his new garden a present of seeds from the flowers they loved best, or plants characteristic of their own lands? Gifts too large or too fragile to travel comfortably by post might, he suggested, be brought by the delegates attending the International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo in October 1934.

When these delegates arrived with the children's offerings, they were greeted in Hibya Park by 5,000 Japanese children, from all over Japan, who presented them with native plants to take back to their own lands.

Seeds To Start Other Gardens

From South America came many rare plants. The United States sent ivy from George Washington's home at Mount Vernon England sent hawthorn, Australia eucalyptus and watte. Greece cypress trees, India deodars. Austrian children had discovered the rare Wulfenia in the Province of Carinthia, the juniors of Czechoslovakia sent a plant that grows nowhere else—the Pulsatilla Slavica; not to be outdone, the Bulgarians sent Pinus leucodermis Piriy-Bulgaria

The impressive presentation scene in Hibya Park planted the international Garden idea in many a small Japanese head. The children had no sooner returned to their homes than Dr. Mayeda to receive requests from schools in remote parts of Japan asking for a few seeds from his garden to help them start their own gardens of international good will. But first the seeds and plants had to be put in the earth and tended. At this stage Dr. Mayeda wrote:

These flowers, brought from afar, seem to be aware of the importance of their mission. They have flourished and grown in an extraordinary manner..... In spring and autumn there are delicious harmonies of colour and perfume .....My thanks to all of you who have contributed so generously to this work.

But Dr. Mayeda expressed his thanks in more than words. He sent each of his unseen helpers a little packet of Japanese seeds. One of these friendly messengers has found its way to the London Monitor office. In the lefthand corner of the tiny envelope which enclosed the seeds two doves of peace hover over a little picture of the garden and the motto: "Natural beauty and Human Benevolence." The lower part of of the envelope is sprinkled with flowers, small stars of Bethlehem on a rosy ground. The reverse side carries four messages in Japanese.

When all the requests from Japanese schools were in, Dr. Mayeda counted them, and there were 850! This was a development he had not foreseen. It involved what he describes as "a work of detail beyond imagination." In writing of it, he says: "Although the distribution was to only 850 groups, we had to make, in all, over 10,000 paper bags for the various seeds. We did, one by one wrap seeds as small as the grains of poppies, or even smaller, scattered easily by the slightest breath. It was indeed a very difficult task....." Again he says. "I have received from all sides letters of thanks, of encouragement which have given me great joy. I woe to devote my whole life to this international organization."

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I Return :

AN AMERICAN-EDUCATED INDIAN NARRATES PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONTED HIM WHEN HE LANDED IN "GOD'S OWN COUNTRY" AND ON HIS RETURN TO INDIA

A broadcast speech by Mohan V. Raj, M.A.(Ore.), B.Sc.(Minn.), delivered at the All-India Radio Station, Bombay, on 19th April.)

Like many others, after having read many books and receiving many sound advice, I left for the United States in 1926. However, for days I looked forward with mixed feeling to this great adventure in some unknown country. Many a times I considered seriously and honestly such questions: Is it worthwhile undertaking a long trip to a foreign land? Where should I go for higher studies, to America or to England? Am I prepared to go abroad after all? Is it possible for me to spend the

Mohan V. Raj

time and the money outside India? As a representative of India what would be the best way to make good impression? Do I know something that is true to life in India so that I may make my contribution towards better understanding? Finally, am I temperamentally suited to adjust myself in a new environment and to take part in the university activities? I felt that it was a great responsibility and indeed a wonderful privilege to study abroad. Determined to do the best under all circumstances and to acquire the best training that there is, I decided to sail for America.

I then wrote for announcements of a certain State university. Secured passport. Made financial arrangements. Bought clothing and also some books on India's social customs and home life Then booked my passage.

Surprised—And Amused

On the steamship I was surprised to find some differences in the treatment accorded to non-European passengers and to European passengers. In spite of little inconveniences and embarrassments I was amused when the cabin steward gave me a paper with a long list of questions to be filled in, somewhere about six days before the big liner entered New York harbour. Some of the questions I answered were: "What is your family name, Christian name, sex, nationality, race? Have you ever been in prison? Are you a polygamist? Are you deformed, crippled? What is the state of your health? Have you ever been deported since less than a year? Are you an anarchist? Are you capable of acts of violence against established institutions?"

In sight of the Statue of Liberty the boat was stopped and remained there in quarantine for medical and immigration inspection. Some of the passengers were taken to Ellis Island and kept there for stricter examination. Still some others were permitted to remain on the boat provided they had so much of this, so much of that and lastly so many dollars, then only the officials would condescend to pass the immigrant.

I was greatly impressed by the fact when one of the high State officials—an American who was among the passengers, was not permitted to leave the boat before the others. It took five hours before I was along with others put ashore at the docks where I passed through the customs without difficulty, for I had nothing objectionable with me then.

A Land—And Disillusioned

My first impression of New York was the large International House restaurant, where I was served food without question as to my caste or religion and the man sitting next to me might have been a Mahomedan or a Quaker. Such kindly treatment was not accorded in the big city. I was shocked and bewildered at the extensive colour prejudice which has become an American obsession. I was faced with bare and cold facts. One day I went with an American friend to a restaurant and we were served with food without any question. But the next day, not knowing what was in store, I walked alone to the same restaurant and the man refused to serve me with food. I was disillusioned.

After overcoming some of the unpleasant incidents which were relatively few, I became accustomed to things of America Later when I entered the university I was faced with the problem of finding suitable accommodation. This problem of mine, however, was promptly solved by the University Housing Bureau. At the university I was treated with human sympathy. I learnt that one of the American ideals is the recognition of the individual as human being. On joyous occasions like Thanksgiving and Christmas I was never left to feel lonesome. I was invited into the homes of the university professors, business executives and towns people and made to feel as one of the members of the family. My associations with the university authorities and students in America have been more friendly and less suspicious. How kindly disposed they were is shown from the protests they forwarded when certain restrictions were placed upon the self-supporting foreign students A law was promulgated prior to August 1932 prohibiting employment of foreign students in American universities. Non-quota immigrant students cannot accept part-time work without subjecting themselves to deportation proceedings. The foreign students must show financial means adequate for their expenses.

Although the universities were bound by the wording of the ruling to co-operate in its enforcement, yet there never was any actual enforcement of the injunction on the university campuses. The district immigration officers made no special effort to seek out violations of the order. With the advent of the "New Deal" they have discontinued methods of terrorizing immigrant meetings and engaging in furious and often illegal alien hunts. They have modified the policy toward alien students working their way through colleges and universities. The new policy permits those in real need to take jobs.

A Bow To "Jim Crow"

During my sojourn in America, I travelled throughout the length and breadth of that great country to acquaint myself with current thought and feeling among high and low.

Due to strict enforcement of Jim Crow laws, I was advised by a friend to wear turban to indicate my nationality. 'This', he observed 'will help you to avoid humiliation by being compelled to travel in separate coaches or to sit only in the back of the street cars'. Although this sanitary cordon includes even churches in the south and although humiliation extends to the most commonplace details of daily life, by forethought, caution and by using my own automobile I was fortunate to evade what would have been some of the most embarrassing moments. And in spite of my friend's advice I moved about freely without the aid of turban Nevertheless in one of the large southern cities even a world-wide organisation like the Y.M.C.A. refused admission on the grounds that other residents might take offence of my presence and leave the dormitory, which they explained would put the Y.M.C.A. to financial loss. Once, when I requested for a room, a hotel clerk remarked that the 'house is full to overflowing'. Simultaneously some Europeans, who had neglected to make arrangements in advance of their arrival, after they heard the hotel clerk's reply were preparing to go elsewhere. No sooner I stepped out I overheard the clerk tell them that there was accommodation for them all. The clerk acting under orders and at the cost of a lie, protected those Europeans from contact with non-European like myself.

I Face A Church Problem

As a student lecturer on Indian affairs, customs and home life, at one time I was confronted with a church problem. A certain synod in America is so 'ultra' conservative that many call them 'narrow', and yet I cannot help but admire them for their firm stand. They stand for what they think to be right in a conservative, orthodox, fundamental church creed, organisation and procedure, and will have no fellowship with those who do less. My American friend and I went to call on one of their pastors. I knew it would be futile but we were eager for vigorous discussion, and we got it. The old pastor welcomed us heartily. The wife came from the kitchen, the daughter came from her dusting, and the small children came in from their play. They wanted to inquire into my presence—a stranger with brown face and straight black hair.

A lively conversation was on. "Oh! Are you an Indian!" the daughter asked "How interesting! I have never before seen an Indian". And then the father told us that he has a daughter and a married son as missionaries in India. My friend thought they would be interested in hearing my programme but I foresaw the obstacle, and it came in the question. "Are you a member of our synod?" "No. I am not." And the battle was on.

My friend told him that he was a member of the pastor's synod.

"You a member of our synod", the pastor fairly shouted at him "and you have fellowship with this man in affairs that pertain to the Church. Then you are not a true member of our synod."

When the conversation became of this nature the mother went back to stir in her sauce, the daughter resumed her dusting, and the children lingered on for only a while before returning to their play. We were on the battleground of unionism.

We enjoyed it because the old pastor was really very courteous and considerate, but as firm as "Here I stand". "This is my position", "Accept it or leave it."

'You can visit me', remarked the

(Continued on page 46)

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"My Haunted House"

Sir Alexander Seton's Own Story Of His Uncanny Happenings In His Edinburgh House

(Different reports having appeared in the Press about the strange happenings in the Edinburgh house of Sir Alexander Seton, "News Chronicle" asked him to tell his own way story, giving the truth about the queer affair. He has furnished the following story to the journal.)

Last year my wife and I went to Egypt on holiday, and made Cairo our headquarters for a short time. We did the usual sightseeing.

Until 1925, the area behind the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx was one vast desert, the only object sitting out being the head and shoulders of the Sphinx.

Since then two big excavation societies have found that this hitherto desert is a vast necropolis containing tombs of the pre-mummy era. Many of the tombs have been opened up and one can see the bones lying in different positions, but generally with the head facing the Great Pyramid.

A Memento

The public are not allowed to visit this area, and to ensure against this the Egyptian authorities have armed patrols and barbed wire all round. By a piece of luck I managed to get permission from someone high in Egyptian Ministerial circles to pay a visit to these tombs.

On the day of our arrival we were shown over a tomb which had just been found. Every-thing was lying exactly as it was 3000 years B. C.

You crawl down an extremely narrow passage which has a very awkward turn at the bottom, and you enter a large vault. In the centre is the tomb itself. On the top of it lay a beautiful alabaster headrest. There was a lot of jewellery turned black with age.

Around the tomb were the bones of slaughtered animals. There were bronze needles lying in a very neat line just exactly as if they had been in some fabric housewife which owing to age, had long since crumbled to dust. On the other side were the most wonderful jars, some of alabaster, some of stone and some of clay.

When we came out we were shown various tombs round about, at the bottom of which you could see the bones quite clearly. My wife expressed a great desire to obtain one of these. After a certain amount of persuasion, she managed to get one of the Arabs to crawl down this hole and retrieve a bone. That is the one we now have in our possession.

When we got back to our hotel we were naturally all very interested in this relic, and, frankly, it was treated as a joke. A dragoman implored my wife not to take the bone back with her, but to leave it where it was or replace it. But she persisted, and the bone remained in our possession for the remainder of our holiday in Egypt, and *nothing happened.*

Our Ill-Luck Begins

I returned to this country about a month before my wife, and it was then that our extraordinary sequence of bad luck started. I went ill, and my wife on her return, instead of being extremely fit, was far from well.

We never even thought of the bone which was put in a small glass case on a table in our drawing-room. In November last, my young nephew came to stay with us, and it was decided that we would not tell him anything about the bone.

One night the lad had got up to go to the bathroom, and we heard him crying. He came up to the top landing, where my sister was sleeping, and in a state of complete panic, said that he had seen a figure walk across the landing into the drawing-room.

The other time that this figure was reputed to be seen was by a lady who was staying in the house, but one must remember that she knew all about the bone. Curiously enough, her description fitted with that of the child. It was from that time that I began to take an interest and began associating our troubles with the bone.

In January a friend of ours was doing what I understand to be card reading, and, during this performance, we were warned that there was some curious influence in the house—I suggested not enough soda.

Shortly after this I went sick and was ill for quite a long time But, then again, it must be remembered that it was a recurrence of an old trouble.

Towards the end of January my wife's health began to get very bad. After about three or four weeks she was very seriously ill for no reason at all. Her medical attendants were all that could be desired.

I stayed in the house alone after this because my child went ill, the nurse went ill and so did the maid.

A Frightful Panic

One night, whether it was imagination or not, I suffered from a feeling of the most frightful panic, which I cannot explain. I do not think it was liver, and it was certainly not some of the better brands of Scottish whisky. *It was merely dread of knowing one was not alone.*

I left the house the next day and stayed with friends.

I took the bone to a very eminent surgeon and was informed by him that it was a female sacrum and he suggested that I should return it to Egypt as an anatomical specimen. Incidentally, he would not have it in the house at all.

I packed the bone up in a parcel and left it in our house for posting the following day; but when I got back I found the parcel had been damaged by a fall of some description and as there was no one in the house this was hard to explain. Of course, it may have been the cat.

I replaced the bone on its table inside the glass case and decided treat it in future with some respect. It was from that moment that we began hearing things, feeling things.

For the events which happened since I can vouch, but I have no explanation of them whatsoever. I write these words with an open mind.

I had three witnesses to the fact that the bone was on the table in its usual place at two o'clock last Friday. My wife and child and a friend's wife, who was lunching, and Nurse left at 2-30 to go to the cinema.

Captain Marshall, who was my guest, was not feeling very well that day, so I suggested he should take a rest in my bed-room as I had to interview some reporters round about 3-30 or 4 o'clock.

I showed him up to my bedroom and then went downstairs to make arrangements with our only maid about tea, but, as she was changing. I went back to see how Marshall was getting on.

During that period I was never farther than 50 feet from the door of the drawing room, which was shut. The cat was in the kitchen as it had had kittens, and, therefore, one can safely say that the drawing room was completely empty.

Smashed

I went in to get some cigarettes and, on opening the door, I found to my amazement that the glass case and bone were complately shattered. This was obviously not an ordinary fall because we have a thick pile carpet, and although the glass might have been cracked like that it would definitely not have scattered fragments over an area of about 5ft. or 6ft., nor could the bone have jumped itself off the plinth. The plinth itself weighs about half a pound and was a clear 2ft. or 3 ft. from the table.

The only portion of the glass case that was undamaged was the top. The bronze supports were also undamaged, but the four sides were completely and absolutely pulverised.

The moment I saw this I shouted for Captain Marshall and called the maid to ensure that no one had been pulling my leg. When they saw it they were as scared as I was.

I have no explanation. I can offer no reasons for these happenings. I would like to emphasise to critics that I am not a frightened housewife, and I am not in the habit of breaking up my own glassware in my house.

I can only assume that the old story that the Egyptians particularly had powers of cursing anyone who disturbed their earthly remains had something in it.

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SHANGHAI! The name stands for big business, shipping, fortunes made out of silk, textiles, tea and the wares of China. It also stands for non-stop night life, cabarets by the hundred, cabaret "Queens" by the thousand, armed hold-ups and crooks of every sort and colour. No other city on earth makes so much money between midnight and dawn—and no other city on earth needs a Riot Squad that never sleeps to deal with its toughest citizens.

H. Hessell Tiltman, in a special article in "Tit Bits", lefts the lid off the city which is both the greatest business centre of China and the "purple paradise" of the East, and takes you on a tour of the tough spots of the real Shanghai.

Shanghai is always news! How could it be otherwise when it is the greatest commercial city of the Far East. When Britain alone has invested £60,000,000 to make the famous international Settlement what it is to-day. When a large slice of Britain's important trade with China goes through its port. When on the day that I write, three armed hold-ups took place within its boundaries in six hours, and five liners landed 3,000 passengers anxious to see the "Arabian Nights" metropolis of Asia?

This fabled city of the East, built on a mudbank in the Whangpoo River in China, is not one city but two.

There is the Shanghai that lives and works by day, the sixth port of the world, with its towering blocks of offices, luxury hotels, smart shops, smarter women and pavements on which millionaires rub shoulders with Chinese coolies to whom sixpence a day means wealth. That Shanghai is one of the nerve centres of British world trade and within its square mile have been made more fortunes than anywhere else outside the city of London.

Behind and round it lies the other Shanghai—the modern Babylon that is asleep by day and wakes up at 11 p.m. This second Shanghai is the toughest city in the world. And the gayest.

It boasts more than sixty cinemas, and 200 cabarets and dance places—European, Russian, Japanese, Chinese—with more than 10,000 "taxi girls," professional dancing partners, mostly Russians and Chinese, who will partner the unaccompanied male for sixpence a dance, or "sit out" with him in return for dance tickets costing 14s. an hour.

All-night restaurants abound where Russians and Japanese waitresses not only serve the food but entertain their customers with singing or conversation. There are bars of every shade of respectability in the best of which the visitor can get drunk knowing that he will be looked after until he is sober again. There are other restaurants where he will most certainly be robbed if he incautiously reveals that he has money in his pockets.

There are houses where you can smoke all the opium you want, others where known and safe customers can get all the cocaine they want, and yet others where one can find all the fair companions one may want.

Even some of the big shops of this other Shanghai have a floor devoted to a cabaret and dance hall, with Chinese "Hostesses" willing to dance with all comers.

By nights the pavements of certain sections of this pleasure metropolis are crowded with beggars, procurers, rickshaw men, touts, "guides", stolid Chinese policemen who are used to it all, and Chinese ladies of the night, each accompanied by an aged chaperon. Only the unwary or the foolish walk in some of those streets after midnight.

Not that Shanghai's night life is all sordid. What makes it unique is that there one may find the exclusive atmosphere of the Ritz and the sort of night-haunt run to entice money out of the pockets of sailors quite near each other.

Between these extremes are the dozens of popular cabarets well patronized by local residents, which supply good food, music and professional dancing partners for those who are unaccompanied.

Nothing quite like the international dance hostesses of Shanghai exist anywhere else on earth. Almost exclusively they are the daughters of Russian refugees who settled first in the cities of Manchuria. Faced with the choice of work behind counter for a few shillings a week, or using their only two assets—their looks and their dancing—hundreds of the girls have come south, lured by the neon signs of Shanghai's night quarter.

At least a thousand of them are pearning a living fox-trotting through the night—and there are a thousand more anxious to do the same. These dance hostesses earn on average £5 a week; the more accomplished and attractive double that figure.

Cabaret Love Drama

There is romance, too. Recently one of these hostesses was wooed and fell in love with a Russian much younger than herself. For sometime she refused to consider marriage, saying that she was too old. The young man was persistent,, and eventually gained her consent. Two days before the ceremony he handed her a photograph of his mother, of whom he had not heard since the Russian revolution scattered the family. It was a picture of her sister taken twenty-two years before. She had fallen in love with her own nephew!

Temporarily unhinged by the shock, she prepared to commit suicide and would have done so had not friends warned the young man. He reached his aunt just in time—and now they are living happily and may often be seen dancing together at the cabaret where they found each other.

Every year Shanghai spends about £5,000,000 in dining out and dancing. It sounds a lot, but Shanghai is a rich city, with many vistors. The Settlement area being under international control by the British, Americans, French and Japanese, and guarded by foreign warships and troops, many Chinese banks during the recent troubled years have sent their money to Shanghai, and hundreds of wealthy Chinese have moved their families there for safety.

This supplies one more reason why Shanghai is "tough." Political crimes floursh there. Chinese gangsters flee to the city to avoid their own police—or to prey on the wealthy.

These criminals are super Al Capones. They are always armed, and shoot without hesitation. They will kill in order to carry out the most trifling robberies—I have seen a man shot down so that the murderer could steal his bicycle!

It is never easy to maintain law and order in Shanghai. At times of national excitement, as when the Japanese attacked the suburb of Chapei in 1932, it becomes one of the hardest jobs facing any police force in the world.

Riot Squads Get Busy

To keep the peace, Shanghai—or the foreign-controlled part of the city—has a strong police force composed of Europeans, Sikhs, Chinese and Annamites. That force thought itself lucky in 1936 when it lost only five members to the bullets of gangsters. It has more riots in a normal year than any other city. Fifteen times during 1936 mobs got busy. For which reason it possesses a special "Riot Squad," which never sleeps—one of the most highly-trained forces in existence.

If Shanghai is tough, its Riot Squad is together!

Day and night two units totalling 200 trained riot-fighters are ready to turn out within two minutes of receiving an emergency call in their famous "Bloody Marys," as the riot-vans are called. These vans are painted red and equipped with three powerful searchlights apiece, electric and hand sirens, firebells, Thompson sub-machine guns and a turret from which the commander of the riot-fighters can direct operations.

Inside are the crews, fully armed, and more equipment, including ladders, axes, crowbars, handcuffs, ropes, bullet-proof vests and shields, reserve ammunition, teargas and first-aid chests.

Thus prepared for the fray, "Bloody Mary" No. 1 and the original riot squad have smashed up mobs of 20,000, to 40,000 Chinese. It has taken on armed robbers, kidnappers, and landed dozens of desperadoes in jail.

An outstanding example of riot-fighting was the call answered on March 4th, 1932, when a handful of the Riot Squad faced a howling mob of 40,000, armed with bombs and stones. More than a hundred separate baton charges were made that night before the rioters were dispersed. Yet in the end peace was restored without a shot being fired—and with only one casualty among the riot-fighters.

Behind these riot-fighters, and ready to render aid if unavoidable, is the international garrison of British, American and French troops. But it is only at moments of serious crisis that they appear, and then only as a warning that the £60,000,000 worth of British property, and the possessions of other Western nations, will be protected. The jobs that the Riot Squads cannot handle are few indeed.

Turning Night Into Day

Trouble-makers, when arrested, are often sentenced to deportation from the International Settlement. It does not sound a very terrible punishment—but it is. For when known rioters and armed crooks are handed over to the Chinese authorities they are, more often than not, promptly executed—the motto of the Chinese being that if they are not wanted in Shanghai, they are not wanted in China.

Shanghai criminals more often than not carry Mauser pistols, and the police frequently turn out wearing special 45-pound steel vests which will stop the swiftest bullet.

Twenty-four hours before writing this article I missed, by less than five minutes, an attempt to raid a Chinese bank during which three men were shot down in broad day-light—and cold blood. But, for the Far East, Shanghai is as safe as any place can be. The worst that is likely to happen to anyone there is to see armed police searching a tramload of Chinese for illegal arms. Or getting mixed up in a minor riot. Or with a blonde gold-digger in a night club. And the latter is a risk from which no police force in the world can protect the unwary!

From dawn until dusk the men of Shanghai are busy making money. From dusk until dawn the lights of that other Shanghai never go out. At 5 a.m. Shanghai is still dancing its cares away. At 7 a.m. some of its citizens are eating breakfast in the late cabarets of the French Concession. No one thinks the worse of them for that. It is just a Shanghai habit known as "stepping it out." And not a little of the wealth of the toughest city on earth comes from those, whether residents or visitors, who are captivated by the bright lights, and turn night into day.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

THE STUDENTS' TRIBUNE

The joint number of April and May of the Students' Tribune maintains the high standard of the earlier issues. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose contributes a special message to the "Tribune", and Comrade M. N. Roy has written a special article for the present number. Many of the contributions though reprints are highly topical, and deserve to be pondered over by the student world. The report of the activities in various provinces will be found very interesting. It cannot be gainsaid that the journal is filling a long-felt want and is thus bound to prove itself popular.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

SOZ-E-NATAMAM. By Ashiq Husain Khan, B.A., LL.B., Lahore. Can be had from the office of "Adabi Dunya," Lahore. Crown 8vo. Pp. 330. Paper cover. Re. 1.

This is a collection of fifteen short stories and a few literary articles. The characters represented in these stories seem to have been taken from actual life and they portray various phases of human activities. Some of the characters are very charming indeed and one had to part with them with a heavy heart at the close of the story. The most important portion, however, of these stories is their conversational side, for it is here that most intricate problems of absorbing interest are discussed in a free and unsophisticated manner as usually happens among friends. In some places—and such occasions are few and far between—the dialogues have been carried to a length which wearies the reader, but not at the expense of the general interest of the story. The style is natural and free from artificiality, and the author who hails from Batala, is to be congratulated on showing such a masterly grip over the Urdu language.

ASAF-NAMA. By Muhammad Habibullah Wafa. Can be had from Maktaba-e-Ibrahimiya, Hyderabad, Deccan. Royal. Pp. 81. Paper cover. Re. 1.

This gives a general outline, in verse, of an up-to-date history of the present ruler of Hyderabad State, Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur. It touches almost all the important events of his reign, including the treaty recently concluded over the Berars, and brings into relief the various reforms brought about by him during his glorious reign of 26 years. The author whose grandfather, by the way, was a contemporary of Mirza Ghalib and was a poet of eminence, has no doubt inherited a fine poetic taste from his forefathers. The whole poem consisting of not less than 1000 couplets, reads like an interesting story. Such works ought to receive due recognition from all concerned. The book is aptly dedicated to Nawab Mehdi Yar Jang.

THE NEW AGE

The April number of the New Age, which is one of the foremost radical journals in the country, prints in extenso the letter written by an "Indian Marxist' in reply to a British Socialist regarding the Moscow Trial. One of the features of this letter is the comparison, the author makes between the judicial system in Russia and in India. Philip Sprat's "Ethics of Marxism" is concluded in this issue. Mr. N. Chowdhary contributes a critical survey of the elections in Bengal. The editorial deals with "The tasks ahead of the Peasant Workers and makes a spirited plea for a united front in action for the amelioration of the masses.

The Intellectual Outlook On Music

Problems And Personalities

"VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS," By Irving Schwerke, Foreword by Liebling, Les Orphelins—Apprentis D'Autenil, Paris.

Irving Schwerke's "Views And Interviews" reveal a cultural background that would be for the Indian reader, generally, an obvious contrast to the conditions of music with which he is familiar. The intellectual outlook on music, the problems and personalities which M. Irving Schwerke describes are apparently, so different. The intellectual outlook, if it could be so described, manifest in the current appreciation and discussion of Indian music is, mostly, complacent. It is satisfied and self-righteous. Our musical heritage from the past is valuable and 'unique.' All that we need do or should do is, we are assured, to spread knowledge of what we have nationally acquired. We need not examine that knowledge. Much less we need apply our traditional musical skill or aptitudes to meet modern requirements.

M. Irving Schwerke's book would, therefore, stir uncertain mental reactions. If it does so, it will be a tribute to the author. For, the customary intellectual reactions to contemporary live problems of music are rigidly stereotyped. Our art and cultural exponents assure us that we have no musical problems and the perfection of our musical achievements being "unique" we need no outside guidance. For example, Mr. Schwerke speaking about Jean Cortan's "Pater Noster"—"one of the purest masterpieces of French music"—observes it was "created outside of time, hence the impossibility of placing them in a particular moment of the musical evolution of a national tradition or in the system of an artist who has created a "school." "It is not my desire to write," said the great artist, "a mystic work, but a very human one." For the expression of these ideas and feelings the old, traditional, orchestra "choked by sonorous richness and encumbered by parasitical timbers," could not be used. The composer was eager to create a humble, simple almost peasant atmosphere. He earnestly wanted the listener "to sense that the bread spoken of is not symbolical, but the bread of flour, the bread that is made with human hands." In the masses which the chorus of the song he composed represented there was panic. The final calm and quiet are "not those of consolation, but rather exhaustion usually attendant upon unbearable suffering and which leaves you strengthless." The commanding "Libera! Libera!" is followed the despondent mourning over strife and evil. Can we think of our music, our songs, our "orchestra," so collectively and in these terms? Are we willing and prepared to discuss them? We are not, most of us. But there is a minority of intellectuals, however microscopic, for the moment that has learnt to be restless in the demand that art, not excluding music, shall serve social objectives. And, the questions and problems which M. Schwerke describes and discusses will be the subjects they will have to discuss some day. To them I recommend unhesitatingly this book of great and absorbing interest. The personalities of the musicians he has discussed might, perhaps, seem difficult for some of them to appreciate. But there are questions of universal musical interest which he has touched and illuminated. It is difficult to resist the temptation of pointing out his leading ideas. But those who would care to read with attention his chapters on, say, "Italian Musical Art Analysed By Georgio Ghendini" or "Sylenka and Spanish Dancing," "Thoughts on Modern Music," "Jean Corban," "Walter Rammel on Pogrom Making "Jacques Rouche Discusses Opera In France," or "Business in Art" could easily gauge their range, charm and variety.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

Mr. Irving Schwerke, author of "Views and Interviews" reviewed here.

NEW LITERATURE WITH A VENGEANCE

Not Ideology But Good Writing Distinguishes The Progressive

(By "VIATOR").

One reads, not without smile, the legend reproduced on the jacket of Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's "Five Plays" (Bharata Sakti Nilayam, Pondicherry, Rs. 1-8):

> No one of any soundness of literary judgment, can read Harin's work whether in lyric or dramatic form without recognising that it shows unusual mastery of English verse forms and yet that it is something other than imitation poetry.—FOWLER WRIGHT.

UNPROGRESSIVE PROGRESSIVE

One does not know who the oracular Mr. Wright might be but one would have had no difficulty in allowing one's soundness of literary judgment challenged in the Supreme Court of Judge Wright if it could prevent, in the slightest degree, what appears to one a libel against English poetry

Mr. Chattopadhyaya's plays should hardly deserve any notice; but as the Progressive Writers' Association is promoting him as a writer of 'new realism' the so-called plays have to be inflicted, under protest, on one's notice in so far, at any rate, as they are antithetical of everything for which this literary organisation professes to stand.

Outside Mr. Chattopadhyaya's usual staging claptrap, not a single of his plays contains anything that could be remotely connected with realism, whether documentary or any other.

SLUMMING: NEW STYLE

In "The Window", for instance, the children of the worker who live in his single-room tenement in the slum, speak more like petit bourgeois children exclusively nourished on the children's page of an Anglo-Indian Sunday paper than the typical children of the slum-land. The slangy 'mummy daddy, sonny' with a liberal Os and Ahs spread over the pseudo-heroic dialogue destroys the illusion (fostered by the reader with the aid of auto-suggestion and hypnotism in a combined attack) that it was not Mr Chattopadhyaya speaking but the worker.

(Continued On Page 42)

APPARITION AT NIGHT

Deserted is this road
And deserted is that lane,
Deserted is the place
Wherever I may go.
The white nightingale's song
May flood
The cold still air
With its queer enchantment,
But sound has departed
From my ears
Since you went away.

Empty is the room
Wherein we once lived
Loved, sang
But when
The noisy flame
Flickers at midnight
I quake with fear
As your unearthly spirit
Flits through my empty room
As if it
A shadowy ghoul were.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

TISCO REVIEW

The Founder's Day Number of the Tisco Review, published this month, maintains a high standard in keeping with the other forms of tribute paid to the memory of the late J. N. Tata, the founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited. This day was observed at Jamshedpur on March 3, 1937.

Profusely illustrated, the Founder's Day Number gives faithful picture of the esteem and regard which the people of India, including particularly those at Jamshedpur, cherish for the memory of a man who gave bread to thousands of men and women, who gave self-respect and prestige to the whole nation by founding a most important and prosperous industry.

Besides the interesting account of the celebrations on the Founder's Day at Jamshedpur, the Review contains an instructive article on "X-Rays and their applications to Chemistry and Ferrous Metallurgy", by Mr. G. P. Chatterjee. The Review mentions with feeling the news of the death of Dr. Charles Perin, Consulting Engineer to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, for nearly 28 years from the day of the late J. N. Tata, and gives a description of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Perin, to the steel industry all over the world, and particularly in India.

The Hindi section of the Review too is equally of absorbing interest. It is a happy feature that the biography of the late J. N. Tata is published serially in this section.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Cine Amateurs Take—The Right Step—In The Wrong Way—Dealers And Amateurs—Opportunities For Amateurs—Philanthropy Is Extravagantly Out Of Date—It Is Not National Service Either—Committee Of "Burra Sahibs."

The meeting of the Cine Amateurs at the Green's, last week, was unmistakably enthusiastic. Evidently, it did not require much effort on the part of the speakers to convince them about the utility of an organisation that could function in their interest. It was Mr. S. Jepson, himself keenly devoted to amateur cine explorations and one of the leading conveners of the meeting, who gave point and pertinence, however, to what appeared to be the mere fervour to debate and repeat the obvious. He explained clearly the ways by which the cine amateur could economise his cost of production, get the maximum results out of his minimum resources and prevent definitely the tremendous wastage of film footage nearly inevitable in haphazard amateurism.

Indisputable Claims.

He spoke about the benefit of free and frank criticism between the amateurs and about the innumerable ways they could exchange helpful hints and explore the infinite cine picture potentialities in India. Not one word of the earnest logic with which he illustrated his pertinent remarks could be disputed.

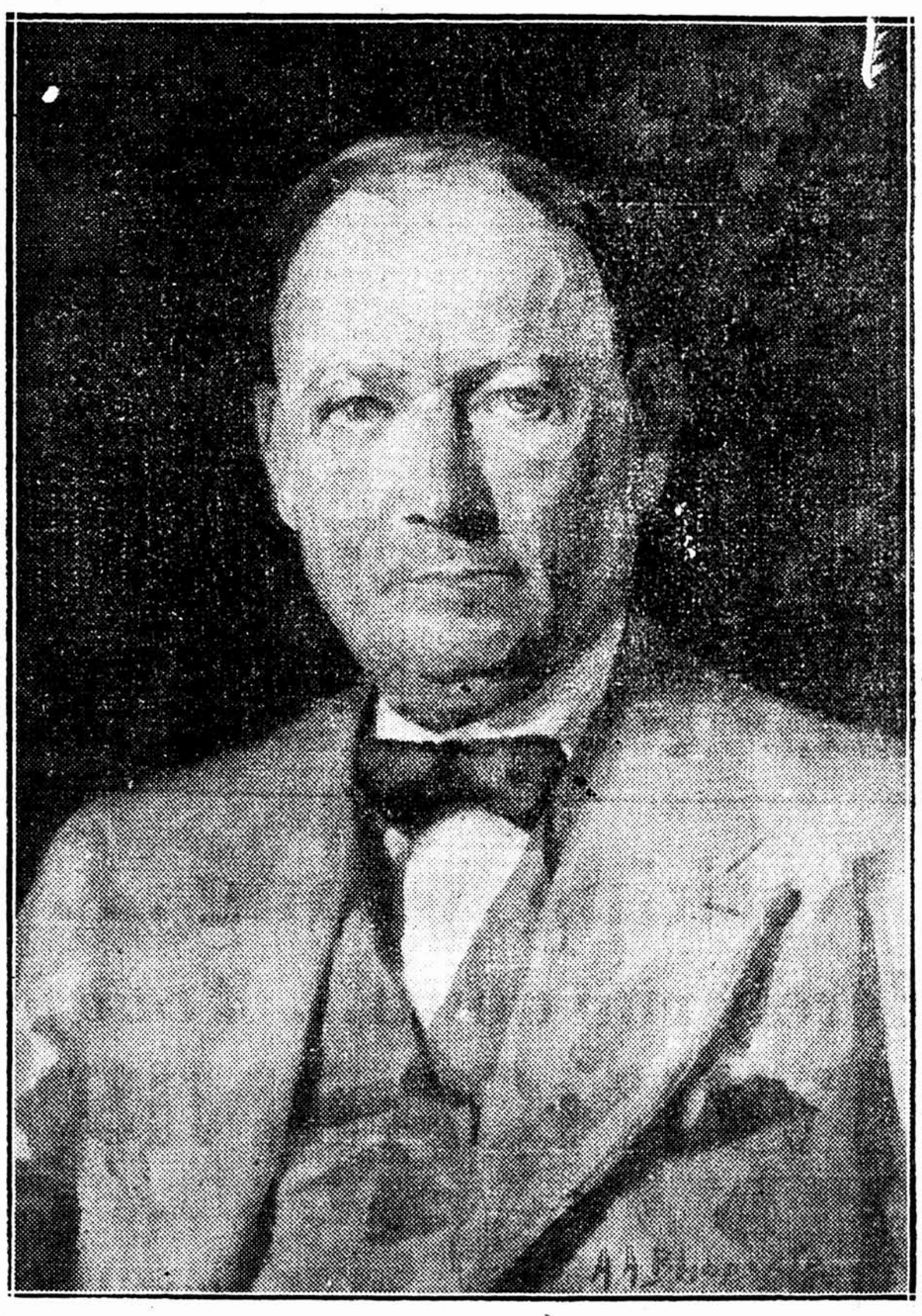
The number of cine amateurs in India is increasing. It must increase. The validity of their claim to organise themselves remains unchallenged. But the proceedings of the meeting subsequent to Mr. Jepson's speech and the last minute "amendment" by one of the luminaries of the Motion Picture Society raises important questions and doubts as to the position of the amateurs and the ultimate aims and objectives of the newly formed organisation. Will the "Amateur Cine Group" be, in fact, and in actual practice, as on paper and in theory, be truly amateur?

Misplaced Fervour.

The original resolution which wisely suggested that the new amateurs' organisation should be only "for the present" under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society, was thoughtlessly rejected. Instead of public confidence won on merits, the Society has, once again, super-imposed its monopolising dictatorship. And, it is a thousand pities that even a man in the position of Dr. Yodh should have been carried away by misplaced fervour.

Popular Resentment.

When he accepted the amendment, he accepted the failure to recognise the resentment his action aroused among certain sections of the audience and has aroused outside in popular circles not given to the yielding humour of the Green's Restaurant. Dr. Yodh's sentiments about the fees were similarly in lofty disapproval of the modest and more democratic intentions of some of the conveners. The suggestion to regularise the committee after two or three months provisional working was summarily rejected.



This portrait of Sapt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon was painted by Mr. H. A. Bhonsle and was recently unveiled at the School of Art

"Burra-Sahibs' " Committee.

And, the report supplied by the Society for publication significantly assigns "the first year" of rulership to the executive committee. That was not what was actually understood at the meeting. And, what is this executive committee? Scrutinise the name, carefully. The same old guiding lights of the Motion Picture Society obtain the same old prominence. How many of them are truly amateurs? How many of them are dealers in cine goods? How many of them are professional technicians? How many of them are only "Burra Sahibs?" It is true that some of the kindly inclined, like the elderly entities, who tour all sorts of public meetings, could not resist the temptation of social service.

Amateurs Crushed.

But why call it an "Amateur" Cine Group? Mr. Jepson has called for information about amateur cine groups, societies and clubs in Europe and America. When he gets it, will his friends be surprised to note that the amateur groups will be really amateurs, not the imperceptible amateurs sandwiched, if not actually crushed between two loads of very important "technicians" and dealers which form the executive committee—typical of the guidance and kind assistance of the Motion Picture Society sought to be pressed on the new "Amateur" Cine Group.

Charity At The Cost of Independence.

This philanthropic assistance by the Motion Picture Society is sought to be justified on the ground that the amateurs would need the technicians and organisation of the Society. Why should not "amateurs" have their own organisation? What sort of an "amateur" society is it to be if it is to take its leading cues from professional technicians and cine dealers? Could not the amateurs so organise themselves as to pay for the technical assistance they need? Philanthropy is not only out of date. It is extravagant and not seldom, fatal. For this charity by the Modern Picture Society, the amateurs are sacrificing their self-respect and independence.

The Societies Legacies.

Friends of the amateurs can help them only by the courage of their convictions. The new group will not be free to be judged independently of the Motion Picture Society of India.

Amateurs' National Service.

There is, however, another angle that has been scarcely visualised by the promoters of the new group—the angle of national service. India is educationally and economically a backward country. It is now determined to employ all the resources at its disposal for pushing it forward from that miserable condition. And, it expects even the amateur, every amateur, not to lose sight of national objectives.

Incompetent To Assist.

The Motion Picture Society constituted as it is, and judged by its activities and the Committee of "Burra Sahibs," it has helped to formulate, for the new-group is, as the film-producers rightly observed incompetent to render that service. The cine amateurs have taken the right step in the wrong way. If they are eager to act as they say, there is still time to cure the initial mistake. And one looks forward to the time when the first regular meeting of the Cine Amateurs would offer the necessary assurance of their independence, which alone could win for them public sympathy and national support.

The "Real People."

Robert Flaherty, the creator of "Elephant Boy" after his long and varied film experiences arrived at two wise maxims:—

"Firstly, that it is possible (and sometimes considerably more advantageous) to make pictures around real people, instead of around artificial and highly-paid personalities.

"All my life I have been trying to get producers to back me up in this, but their invariable reply has been: 'You can't make a successful picture without a big name.'

"The amazing performance of Sabu will, I believe, disprove this."

This is not less true for amateurs. And, the task of the new amateur group is to discover "real people," not big names—the emergence of Sabus amongst the amateurs, not the forbidding silhouettes self-righteous "Sahibs".

OUR SHORT STORY

The Mother

(By K. GOPALAN)

The night was dark and cold. A foggy, sullen rain was drizzling down. Every drop of it as it fell down was heavy and biting like sharp nails. The street was dreary and desolate. The faint outlines of houses looked like ghosts in the watery mist.

Before a high, imposing house stood a closed car. The door of the house opened and a beam of luxurious radiance streamed out into the foggy street. A man of forty clad in the height of fashion led out a sharp, powdered woman of twenty-five over-laden with diamonds and gold. The chauffeur resumed his official, meek look of servility and creeped into the car and the engine began to purr and gasp in the cold, silent night. The servant held the saloon door open with a low bow.

A lean, worn figure with a bundle of rags in its arms detached itself from a dark corner and the dull pattering of the rain was broken by a shrill, piercing voice; "One pice, babu . . . my child is starving . . . see, it is shivering with cold and hunger. . ."

The rich man of fashion glared angrily at the shrinking figure and vanished into the car, murmuring indistinctly something about mendicancy and policemen. The poor destitute turned in despair to the lady. "Look at my little child, mother . . . it is starving . . one pice, one pice for my helpless child . . ."

The hapless mother slowly lifted the bundle in her arms and disclosed a pale, little face with eyes closed in sleep. The woman in diamonds shuddered at the sight of the child and with a haughty toss of her head, stepped in. The car glided away.

Repulsed from the rich man's door, the worn mother aimlessly pursued her way until she came to the temple gate. She dragged her exhausted limbs into the well-lit temple of Mahalaxmi, and sank down before the glittering idol. A few persons were scattered about, engaged in prayer or gossip. A young woman in spotless white saree, was kneeling before the Goddess with a wistful, poignant look on her face. The wandering, outcaste mother looked on with glassy, listless eyes; prayer was dead in her; poverty and injustice had crushed her faith in a merciful God; she was only aware that her little child was starving, starving without a morsel of food while all around there was plenty.

The kneeling woman rose up with a final bow before the idol, and saw the unhappy mother. A wave of pity and grief surged into her eyes. The needy wanderer, taught by experience to detect a ray of fleeting sympathy in the eyes of the rich, held out her pale, little baby in a mechanical way. The woman stopped and looked at the sleeping face with suffused eyes. She took out a half rupee from her purse and gave it to the surprised mother.

"I too had a child . . . he was very much like your own . . . only a week ago, he . . . Oh, pray for him . . . the Goddess is great!"

The woman in white hurried away to hide an irrepressible tear. The mother involuntarily turned to the idol. The Goddess was shining resplendent in the illuminated sanctum and Her wide eyes were full of a benign serenity and maternal love. By an irresistible impulse, the mother sank down on her knees and clasping her hands, she voiced her first prayer for many a year.

"Oh Goddess, I am unfit to pray. They say you are All-Powerful and Merciful. My heart is so full . . . Oh, bless that poor, bereaved mother . . . and take pity on my child."

There was an unearthly lustre about the idol. There seemed to be a sudden flash in the eyes of the Holy Mother. She looked as if She understood and granted the poor mother's prayer!

With light steps, the poor mother returned to her lonely hut outside the city, after purchasing a few things for her and the child. Feeding the child with care and love, she put him to bed on a heap of rags. Sleep would not take her into her cosy lap. She lay awake, staring dreamily out into the gloomy world through the open door of the cottage.

The unfeeling world had passed her by in ridicule or indifference. Relatives and friends she had none; she had only a very clouded vision of a far-off happy home and childhood. She remembered through the mist of years a vague picture of a love-wreathed face of a mother and the proud eyes of a father. At times, too, across the gulf of time she heard a tremulous voice calling to her, "Susil, Susil!" One on the heels of the other the faces had glided away from her life, and before she was quite able to realise it, she was left a destitute to the tender mercies of an unfeeling world whirling in a giddy vortex of fashion and change.

In poverty and utter destitution, the lonely girl sought a shelter with the idle rich, and when the first consciousness of glorious womanhood was bursting on her, a rich man's might had crushed the fairest flower in the world. If she had been rich and if she had "erred", the world would have winked at her defilement; if she had been world-wise, she would have accepted her position and made the best out of it. Brought in the innocence and idealism of a poor man's home, she was both poor and proud. The world repulsed her; she turned away from the cruel glint of the world that threatened to envelop her in its folds.

In shame and misery descended into the world the child of man's guilt. Many a richer woman in her place would have the frail life smothered in the first breath, or cast it aside into the wide, wide world to look upto public mercy, instead of carrying about for ever a brand of her infamy. But with her, the instinct of motherhood was too strong; the wee little baby . "he" was innocent!

Again and again, in the utter loneliness of her heart, she looked at the lisping river with wistful, dreamy eyes. But the soft little heart that beat against her own, always whispered an irresistible appeal to her. She lived for the guiltless flower that blossomed over the grave of her own murdered happiness.

Day after day she wandered through the streets of the city with the child in her arms. She raised her rich, vibrating voice in song to wheedle out a few pices from tight-stringed purses. In sun and rain, she stood at the market-place, a living tableau of miserable motherhood, and her narrow little world was solely peopled with thoughts for her unclaimed baby. The world might look askance at her; the moralists might preach at her. She was a mother still.

With the swift march of time, the baby grew and it was a festive day to the loving mother when his first starlight smile sent a ray of ecstatic joy into her darkened heart. She starved herself, she worked harder, she wandered more than ever through the crowded streets, to buy a

(Continued On Page 37)

Nothing wrong . . .
Merely run down . . . *A case for*
WINCARNIS

Men of robust physique often overtax their strength by doing too much.

However strong you are, you must take a tonic if you have to work or play strenuously for a prolonged period. Otherwise, you will become run down.

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End Of Impasse Not Yet?

Implications Of Allahabad Resolution

Mahatma's Attitude Clarified, And His Philosophy Explained

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Enquiries made in authoritative Congress circles reveal the fact that Gandhiji is still in favour of acceptance of office by Congressmen, wherever they are in a majority provided the Governors of Provinces give the assurances to the Congress leaders in terms of the Delhi A.I.C.C. Resolution, which has been interpreted by the resolution of the Working Committee held at Allahabad recently.

It is argued that if the British Government sincerely wishes to concede Provincial Autonomy and transferance of power to the elected representatives of the people, and is really anxious that the majority parties in provinces should form cabinets, then the only course open to it is immediately to change its attitude. It is upto to the British Ministers clearly to state their intentions so far as the Congress Majority Provinces are concerned in unambiguous and courteous language and not in the language that was used both by the Secretary of State and the UnderSecretary of State recently.

While Mr. R. A. Butler's latest statement lead one to the belief that the British Government were not in any way opposed to giving assurances, the language used by the Under-Secretary of State was such that it gave an altogether different colour to the statement as a whole.

What the Working Committee resolution demands is that the Governors of Provinces will declare that they will not interfere in the day-to-day constitutional activities of the Ministers in pursuance of their programme. If and when the Governors do want to interfere it should be only when they feel that they can take the responsibility of dismissing their ministers and not before

It is stated that if the British Government, out of a false sense of prestige, refuses to change its present attitude, it will only force the Congress, which is at present pursuing Constitutional methods, to give up that method. It would unfortunately result in an inevitable clash between the Congress and the Government.

It is Gandhiji who has been exerting his influence to avert this. If he fails, because the British Government refuses to change its attitude, then it is argued, it will surely strengthen the hands of the Leftists and the protagonists of Direct Action.

A perusal of the events and the statements and interviews that Gandhiji has given from time to time would give one a clear idea of what exactly is the situation, so far as the Constitutional deadlocks in six Provinres are concerned. One should not forget the fact that the six Provinces concerned form three-fourths of British India and of the remaining one-fourth, the position of the Congress is so strong in two provinces namely, N. W. F. P. and Assam, that the Ministers are nervous.

DELHI AND ALLAHABAD RESOLUTIONS

Forty days after the All-India Congress Committee passed the resolution on office acceptance by Congressmen, the Congress Working Committee has found it necessary to reiterate its demand for assurances from Governors not to use their Special Powers and Special responsibilities. The Allahabad resolution certainly makes the position of the Congress much clearer than the somewhat vague resolution of Delhi did. But from a Congressman's point of view there is practically no difference between the Delhi resolution and the Allahabad resolution, excepting that the latter appears to be more stiff than the Delhi resolution. If it is so, Lord Zetland and Mr. R. A. Butler are directly responsible for it.

The resolution passed by the Working Committee contains the substance of the several statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi, starting with the statement issued from Madras on March 30th, to the interview that he gave on Monday last to the "News Chronicle", though there is not a single syllable in the lengthy resolution indicating that the Working Committee endorses what all Gandhiji has said so far, on the question of assurances. That only shows that Gandhiji being outside the Congress, is very much in it. As he himself stated the other day "he is in the thick of it".

"MOVING FORCE"

One cannot deny the fact that Gandhiji is the moving force behind the Congress High Command. He has been so ever since he entered the Congress after his return from South Africa. It is true that he retired from the Congress temporarily since 1934; yet nothing has been done by the Congress since then without Gandhiji being consulted. He had said that he would come back into the Congress when he felt there was need for him. He has not at present officially come back to the Congress, but for all practical purposes he is actively engaged in Congress politics. But the Working Committee resolution is so worded, that it makes it plain that it is speaking on behalf of the Indian National Congress, and not what Gandhiji wants it to say.

Several individuals and newspapers have tried, during the past few days, to concentrate on Gandhiji and what he says, and have paid very little attention to the official resolution and what the Working Committee might have to say, as the Cabinet of the Congress. It is no doubt Gandhiji who is responsible for the wording of the resolution which directs those concerned to look to the Congress Executive as the party concerned and not to Gandhiji individually. The resolution is an explanation of what Gandhiji stated the other day at Nagpur:" I have no status", when asked whether he would meet the Viceroy if invited to do so. He added the "only party to be invited is the President of the Congress".

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Then again, some newspapers both in India and England and some leaders in both countries have been accusing the Congress Party leaders in the six majority provinces who met the Governors, of not properly understanding the "assurance" clause and demanding of the Governors something which was not contemplated by the Governors. The Allahabad resolution has something to say to these critics of the Congress leaders. It says: "The Working Committee approves of and endorses the ac-

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'Comrades Keep United, You Will Win'

Impressive May Day Demonstration

INDIAN STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN PROCESSION, IMPRESS LONDON CROWDS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

One of the most impressive demonstrations of working class solidarity was held this afternoon to celebrate May Day. Thousands of unemployed were led in March by busmen in uniforms. All sections of working classes—Anti-Imperialists and Anti-Fascists—continuously shouted slogans demanding freedom for Colonial, Indian and other subject peoples.

India was magnificently epresented in the procession. Over 70 Indian students, including Indian women students and East-enders, walked behind Messrs. Palme Dutt, Krishna Menon, Bradley, Reginald, Bridgeman and Dr. C. B. Vakil and Dr. S. M. Bhat Newsreelers and other photographers kept on photographing large-sized photographs of Pandit Jawaharlal and sjt. Jaya Prakash Narain.

There were a number of Indian banners which attracted special attention. There were vast crowds of spectators all along Victoria Embankment. Those who watched the Indian contingent advised Indians thus: "comrades keep united, you will win."

Move To Stabilise Sterling?

BRITAIN BUYS GOLD AT HIGHER PRICES

LONDON: May 1.

It is understood that both, yesterday and to-day, the British Equalisation Fund bought gold at higher prices than was necessary in order to obtain it. To-day's price is practically equivalent to 35 dollars after deducting shipping charges.

EARLY STABILISATION OF STERLING?

This has given rise to rumours in New York that the action of the British Fund is a move in the direction of an early stabilisation of sterling.

London observers do not share this view. They interpret buying, at this level as a matter of expediency in order to help to restore confidence and reinforce Washington's denials of a change in the gold policy.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS.

HOLD-UP OF 50 FILMS

HOLLYWOOD: May 1.

Fifty big films, representing investments valued at millions of dollars, are faced with a hold-up, due to a strike of 3,000 scene artists, painters and make-up men, following the producers' refusal to grant a closed shop demand.

The film industry is threatened with complete paralysis, as members of 11 other Unions are threatening sympathetic action, and it is possible that the strike is a prelude to a stoppage by all studio employees.—Reuter.

DACOITS KILL VILLAGER.

AHMEDABAD: May 1.

One villager was killed and a thousand rupees worth of property looted in a dacoity in a village near Prantij. The Police have proceeded to the scene.—A.P.

Bus Strike In Ten Counties

120,000 To Be Idle

PASSENGERS' CRUSH DURING OFFICE HOURS

LONDON, April 30.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of delegates representing 120,000 provincial busmen held at Chelmsford to-night decided to call on the men to join an unofficial strike starting at midnight.

The Committee endorsed the resolution passed at the Busmen's Conference at Chelmsford on Wednesday supporting the unofficial bus strikers who are spread over ten counties.—Reuter.

LONDON BUS STRIKE BEGINS

LONDON, May 1.

The London bus strike began quietly at mid-night.

Buses reached garages and washed in usual way were parked in long lines apparently for indefinite period. Busmen declare that none of Londons 5,000 buses will run on Saturday involving 25,000 men.

Busmen after mid-night held meetings in cafes near garages which were well-attended and most orderly. Police will arrive and patrol entrances of each garage but hitherto there has been no incident.—Reuter's Special.

BUS STRIKE COMPLETE

LONDON, May 1.

London's Bus strike is hundred per cent strong. It is stated at the headquarters of the London transport board that not a single bus is running in the central area. No arrangement has been made to try to put the skeleton service into operation. Long before daylight, pickets arrived outside the garages. Many thousands of Londoners had to rise much earlier than usual, in order to get to work in time by the remaining available transport.

FOOTBALL FANS DISAPPOINTED

Augmenting streams of walking workers were thousands of football enthusiasts, who poured into London throughout the night, especially from the north for the F. A. cup final at Wembley. Increased service trains are scheduled to run to Wembley and adjacent stations. Many football fans were disappointed, being unable to make a bus tour of westend to see the coronation decorations and had to walk instead

At Wembley, in addition to the King, and Queen, many notable overseas visitors will be special cup final guests, as also Lords Derby, Wigram, Granard and Castlereagh. The Government will be represented by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon and Sir Philip Sassoon. Their Majesties are arriving at the stadium five minutes before the kickoff at 15/00

The king will be receiving the team at re-start and presenting the cup and medals after the game. Although only usual 93.000 will be attending, the match is likely to be most memorable, in view of the coronation year and the fact that newsreel companies have refused to take pictures as none were prepared to pay the figure asked for and spectators have to find their way to the stadium without the usual buses which are on strike. . Both the teams are northerners, and this has resulted in 146 special trains run from the north carrying nearly 70,000 who are spending the morning looking at London's Coronation decorations, but the stands are hiding many famous buildings. The weather is at present dull and windless and conditions are likely to be perfect in the afternoon. Both the teams are very fit and are anticipating one of the evenest games ever played.—Reuter.

"MARSHAL'S BATON IN YOUR KNAPSACK"

Hitler Harangues His Hitler Youth

BERLIN, May 1.

Herr Hitler, addressing 180,000 Hitler Youth boys and girls in the Berlin Olympic Stadium on the occasion of the May Day celebrations, uttered a warning to those "still hoping to sow dissension among the people by influencing youth". He was understood to be referring to the demand of the Catholic Church for the education of Catholic youth. Herr Hitler announced that 917,454 boys and girls aged ten joined the youth movement in a month. "Everyone of you carries a political and military Marshal's baton in his knapsack".—Reuter's Special.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 1.

The Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, have banned under Section 144 Cr. P. C., all labour meetings and meetings by members of Hindu and Muslim communities throughout the City of Madras, for a fortnight, from to-day, on account of the communal tension now prevalent in some parts of the City, such as Choolai, Pullianthope, Vyasarpadi, etc.—A. P.

CUP FINAL RESULT

Sunderland Beat Preston

LONDON, May 1.

At Wembley in the Cup Final, Sunderland beat Preston by three goals to one.—Reuter.

GLADYS COOPER REMARRIES

CHICAGO, May 1.

Gladys Cooper whose marriage to Sir Arthur Pearson was dissolved on Monday married the actor Philip Merivale

Surging Crowds Receive Subhas

LAHORE, May 1.

A LARGE CROWD WAS PRESENT AT THE RAILWAY STATION THIS MORNING TO GREET MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE WHO ARRIVED HERE BY THE FRONTIER MAIL.

The restriction on the issue of platform tickets sometime before the arrival of the train a large crowd had to remain outside. A number of Congress leaders including Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopichand, Lala Dunichand Ambalal, M.L.A., Pandit Shamlal, M.L.A., and Raizada Hansraj were present.

With considerable difficulty Mr. Bose was escorted through the surging crowd to the waiting car outside.

Mr. Bose who looked visibly moved acknowledged crowds greetings with folded hands.

Mr. Bose refused to say anything to Press at present.

He has slight temperature and has been advised complete rest for to-day.

Dr. Dharamvir with whom Mr. Bose is staying is arranging for Mr. Bose's examination by a panel of eminent local physicians before Mr. Bose leaves for Dalhousie.

Mr. Bose's engagements in Lahore will depend on his health.—

"Resignation Can't Avert Disciplinary Action"

Jawahar's Letter To Bengal Finance Minister

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THROUGH "UNITED PRESS" THE FOLLOWING LETTER WHICH HE WROTE TO NALINI RANJAN SARKAR IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE B.P.C.C. HAD TAKEN DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST HIM:—

"I have read with some astonishment the long statement which you have sent to the press as an explanation of your conduct in accepting the post of minister in Bengal.

"That statement dealt with all manner of events and allegations with which I have no present concern. In the main it is an attack on others. I should like to tell you that an explanation was demanded from you by the B P. C. C. at my instance.

"When my attention was drawn to your having accepted the post of Minister I consulted the Working Committee on the question of principle involved. They gave their direction and thereupon I asked the B. P. C. C. to issue notice to you to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against you.

"I find from your long statement that no such cause has been shown and that you have drifted away from the main issue which concerns yourself to other issues.

Suggestion

"Your suggestion that because you attempted to resign from the Congress a few days before you accepted the post of Minister, therefore no disciplinary action can be taken against you, is patently wrong.

"If this was a correct contention then every Congressman who wanted to oppose the Congress or otherwise injure it would resign from the Congress for a while, save himself from disciplinary action, and return to the Congress when he chose. That is an impossible situation for an organisation to tolerate.

"The issue in this matter is plain, and simple but none-the-less grave. I am glad that the B. P. C. C. has given you every opportunity to give an explanation, but I regret that you have sought to justify your action and in doing so have not hesitated in attacking others."—United Press.

Muni Maharaj Himansu Vijayji Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 1.

Muni Maharaj Himansuvijayji, disciple of Muni Maharaj Vidyavijayji expired this morning at Hala (Sind) while "en route" from Rajputana to Karachi. Muni Maharaj succumbed to malaria of a malignant, type.

1,500 Germans Land At San Sebastian

BILBAO, May 1.

"IT IS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED THAT 1,500 GERMANS DISEMBARKED AT SAN SEBASTIAN ON MONDAY".

MRS. MANNING FORMER LABOUR M.P., HAS ARRIVED HERE BY AIR TO ARRANGE THE EVACUATION OF 4,000 BILBAO CHILDREN TO BRITAIN.

Government aircraft followed up the sinking of the "Espana" by seeking out the "Almirante Cervera" and bombing her but they failed to hit and returned to their base

Practically the whole population of Biscay province and tens of thousands of refugees from other Basque provinces are slowly withdrawing within Bilbao's powerful ring of fortifications.

Families with their belongings piled high on primitive oxcarts have been trudging thither throughout the past two nights.

GENERAL ELECTION IN JAPAN

Conservative And Industrial Parties Expected To Top Polls

TOKIO, May 1.

Japan's great majority parties, the Minseito (Industrial with liberal tendencies) and the Seiyukai (Conservative), are expected again to hold about 80 per cent. of the seats in the Diet as a result of yesterday's General Elections Both parties have been opposing Government in the election campaigns. The latest results give the state of parties as:

Minseito 52.
Seiyukai 37
Social Mass Party, 20
Independents, 6
Showakai, 3
National League, 1.

Results of seventy divisions, comprising 267 seats, are being announced to-day and of 48 divisions, with 187 seats to-morrow. Twelve deputies have been returned unopposed.—Reuter.

Congress Decision Entirely Right

In View Of Many Defects In Act, Says Malaviya, Assurance Is Absolutely Essential

BENARES, May 1.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Congress Working Committee's decision Pandit Malaviya who is not yet quite well said "I entirely agree with the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the constitutional deadlock, which has arisen. In the circumstances of the case, consistently with national honour and national interest, The Committee could not adopt any attitude other than that which it adopted.

The whole discussion that has taken place on the Congress resolution has shown that in view of the many objectionable features of the Act and the fact that the Act has been condemned by all political parties in India the Congress could not permit its representatives to accept ministerial offices under it without obtaining some such assurance from Governors as the Congress has asked for.

Having regard to the magnificent success of the Congress at the polls the Government should have shown greater willingness to meet the Congress than it had done.

It is regrettable that it has not done so. On the contrary Lord Zetland has deeply hurt the soul of India by the arrogance of his attitude.

BUTLER'S OFFENSIVE TONE.

Mr. Butler has marred his statement, which might have been helpful, by his offensive tone of condescension by saying, if Mr. Gandhi, or any other leader, wishes to make a request to the Viceroy, we shall give it consideration.

This is not the way to bridge the gulf, but to widen it. Notwithstanding all that has been said by representatives of the Government to the contrary, it seems that the Government do not really wish Congressmen with large majorities at their back to take Ministerial offices. I am not at all surprised at it So many high Government officials clearly showed their hostility in the last elections. They naturally felt discomfited and crest-fallen when the Conress won with large majorities in six out of the eleven Provinces. Their discomfiture seems to have deepened their hostility towards the Congress. Two facts have made it clear beyond dispute, the Governor's invitation to the leaders of minority groups to form Ministries—clearly an unconstitutional act and the deliberate postponement of summoning of Legislatures in the Provinces in which the Congress is in majority.

THE ACT IS DEAD.

"The resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee, however, have given the Government the opportunity to rectify its attitude. Let the Governors summon the Assemblies without further delay. Let the 'ad interim' Ministries die condemned to the death they deserved and let the Governor give such assurance to the Congress leaders as will enable them to accept Ministerial offices.

"This, however, will be only a partial remedy. The true remedy lies, as Mr. Lloyd George said in negotiating a treaty between the people of England and the people of India and giving up the idea of imposing a constitution upon Indians against their will. The large majorities won by the Congress have virtually killed the Act. Government by their own action has shown that the Act can't be worked. If the Government will persist in their present attitude they will drive the people to despair and the result is bound to lead to disaster. If this happens the responsibility for it will be upon the Government, for they are flouting the will of the people of India emphatically expressed through the elections. If permanent peace and friendship have to be established between England and India this Act should be set aside and the people of India should be helped to frame their own constitution based upon the recognition of the status of India as a free nation. India must cease to be a dependency of Great Britain.

WHAT GLADSTONE SAID.

"Let me remind the Britishers of the wise utterance of one of their greatest men, which is as true to-day as when it was spoken more than 50 years ago. Said Gladstone: "I hold that the capital agent determining finally the question whether our power in India is or is not to continue will be the will of the 240 (now 350) millions of people, who inhabit India. The question of who shall have supreme rule in India, is by the law of right, an Indian question and those laws of right are from day to day growing into laws of fact. Our title to be there depends on the first condition that our being there is profitable to the Indian nation and on, the second condition that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable."

The people of India have declared their will through the elections. The British Government should respect that will and not continue to flout it. It is the duty of all patriotic Indians to stand by the Congress and increase its strength day by day and thereby ensure the establishment of complete national self-government at the earliest possible time. The time forces are in our favour. Our success depends on ourselves. Let us be determined to win it. During the election campaign vast millions of our people have been convinced that "Swaraj" or complete national Self-Government is the chief remedy for the poverty, squalor, unemployment and misery which are tormenting them and they will not be satisfied until that remedy has become available to them.—A.P.

Explosion In 'Phone Company

One Dead And Three Injured In Serious Accident

KARACHI, May 1.

Two Anglo-Indian youths, employees of the local Telephone Company whose names are given out as Gordon and Burby were seriously injured as also two Muslim linemen, as a result of a terrific explosion of the machinery inside the new premises of the local branch of the Bombay Telephone Company.

It is stated that the impact of the explosion was so great that the glass panes of the building were shattered. Fire broke out but was extinguished by the fire brigade

TERRIFIC IMPACT

Enquiries show that the air-conditioning plant suddenly burst and four employees, who happened to be nearby, were injured. The injured persons are A. Burby, Exchange Inspector, and L. L. Gordon. Air-conditioning Inspector, both of whom sustained severe burns on the face and chest and two workmen, who were severely injured. The impact of the explosion is believed to have been so great that the internal structure of the building is stated to have suffered damage while the doors and windows got unhinged and splints of broken glass from panes shot out from the windows. The injured persons were immediately removed to the Civil Hospital. It is stated that the condition of Burby is critical, while that of Gordon is serious

BURBY SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

(LATER):—Burby, aged 35 died at 2-10 p.m. in the hospital, while the condition of others continue to be serious.

It is now revealed that the explosion was caused by the bursting of an air-compressor. It was so terrific that had it not been for the fact that the building is of earthquake proof type much greater damage would have resulted. It is stated the Chief Engineer of the company is flying to Karachi by a special 'plane from Bombay.—A. P.

WHAT DID THEY DECIDE?

Speculation About Recent Meeting Of Mussolini And Goering

LONDON, May 1.

While hitherto there has been no definite change in the international situation as a result of the developments in Spain and the enforcement of the non-intervention agreement, the recent runnings of the Bilbao blockade by British ships, protected up to the three mile limit by warships of the British Navy, and the indignation aroused both in official quarters and among the public both here and in France, at the bombing and machine-gunning of Guernica have introduced new factors which may have considerable and far-reaching effects. The question which competent observers are now asking themselves is: "What did Mussolini and Goering decide at their recent meeting?". Uptil recently it appeared that both Germany and Italy would not be averse to withdrawing, or at least lessening, their commitments in the Spanish adventure, but it is possible that the new insurgent drive on the Basque front may have led them to decide to await the outcome before finally deciding the course to take.

RESULT OF NON-INTERVENTION?

In the meantime some people see the new insurgent offensive as a more or less direct outcome of the enforcement of non-intervention, their argument being that the insurgents now fear that it will be extremely difficult to obtain anything like their former bulk of supplies and war materials from abroad and are, therefore, anxious to register a definite success at the earliest possible while the present supplies last —Reuter's Special.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR MEETS BANNU CITY FATHERS

BANNU: April 30.

The Frontier Governor, Sir George Cunningham, met the Bannu City Fathers to-day when the present situation and the defence measures, occasioned thereby were discussed On the question of those kidnapped His Excellency assured the City Fathers that there would be no question of settlement with the tribes until the kidnapped people were restored.

Interviewers raised the question of free distribution of arms for the defence of villages and liberal grant of licences. His Excellency said about a thousand rifles had already been distributed and the advisability of further distribution and liberal grant of licences was under consideration.

Regarding a military patrol at night for the city the Governor said he was discussing the matter with General Coleridge, who is now in charge of Waziristan affairs.—A.P.

INTERIM MINISTRIES ILLEGAL

Madras Advocates Give Their Verdict

MADRAS: May 1.

A special general body meeting of the Madras Advocates' Association last night passed a resolution to the effect that the formation of an 'interim' ministry was illegal, unconstitutional and opposed to the terms of the Statute. The meeting was convened to consider Mr. Rajagopalachari's letter asking the Association's opinion on the constitutional crisis.

The meeting passed another resolution to the effect that it was within the competence of the Association to express their views on legal or constitutional questions of importance such as the Governors' powers under the Government of India Act to give the assurance demanded by majority parties and the legality or constitutionality of the appointment of the 'interim' Ministry.—A.P.

Perambur Situation

MADRAS: May 1.

Despite the nightlong vigilant police patrol in the disturbed areas in Perambur, many stray cases of stabbing and assaults were reported last night and in the early hours of the morning.

Efforts are being continued to restore cordial relations between Hindus and Muslims in the affected area.—A.P.

NARIMAN GOES TO NASIK

To Speak On Present Political Tangle

NASIK: May 1.

The Bombay Congress leader, Mr. K. F. Nariman, is arriving here to-day to inaugurate the Vasant Vyakhanmala (Spring Lecture Series). The subject selected by him is "The Present Political Tangle."—A.P.

GANDHI-JAWAHAR DIFFERENCES ARE ABSURD

Jairamdas Daulatram Assures Delhi People

NEW DELHI, May 1.

Prior to leaving for Lahore last night, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, organising secretary of the Congress and a member of the Congress Working Committee, in a press interview in regard to the future course of action said: Gandhiji remains in virtual control of the situation and, at Allahabad he had the backing of the whole gathering."

Referring to the reports of differences between Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatmaji on the immediate programme, Mr. Daulatram stated that all talk of any such differences was absurd. Such reports were baseless and those responsible for them had drawn from their own imagination.—United Press

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word — Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers.

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order.

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life.

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No. (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A well-placed practising lawyer, aged about 35 years, is open to engagement with a cultured and handsome virgin or widow. Besides his practice, his fixed income from property is over Rs. 800 a month. His permanent invalid wife is living. No caste restrictions. Apply with particulars to Box No. 8166, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted. Paid Organiser on Rs. 60 p.m. with increment and Office allowance, etc. Reply to Post Box 10009. Calcutta. (8065)

Advocates' Examination, Revision, Regular classes beginning shortly. 5|- monthly. Matrics admitted. Postal courses also. Law Institute, Falkland, Bombay, 4. (8195).

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Our Readers, who are so far Accustomed to look under this Heading with a view to be of some help to the Unemployed Countryfellows, are cordially requested to have a look under Heading No. 56, where FREE Adlets for the Jobless will appear henceforward. You are further requested to see if you can be of any assistance to them in finding out a Job. We are doing our best to reduce Unemployment as far as we possibly can. (Of).

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS.

It may sound strange but it is true that Unemployment, in this Land of Hopes, and hardly anything but Hopes, is very excessive and the effects felt by the unfortunate people are dire. In such condition it would be Irony of Fate to expect the victims to spare even the smallest amount to pay for an Advertisement expressing their desire to get a job—any job. Most of the Applicants seem to be extremely anxious to get work of any kind and at any salary—just enough to help them exist on the face of this Earth and not to exit untimely. The Management of this Paper gives space to the following Announcements without any charge and sincerely appeals to the Employers to go through the list and see if they can be of any help to anyone who may seem to be suitable. Even a ray of Hope from the Employer-Readers would be appreciated by these people. (Of).

Experienced Indian Now Unemployed seeks engagement. Thorough in Accounts, Correspondence in fact every aspect of modern business. P. N. Sarma, Jayasinh Building, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Bombay, 14. (1—40).

An active young man of excellent character and references, knowing many modern languages, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a clerk or rent collector. Ready to work outside Bombay also. K. G. Salian, 28, Manohardas St., Fort. (2—40).

Experienced Young Man Now Unemployed, desires part or full time position. Knows thoroughly general office work. Willing to accept living wage. Write to R. V. Deshpande, Bhagwat Boarding and Lodging, 63 Kandewadi, Bombay 4. (3—11).

Smart Young Man With Twelve years experience in general office and canvassing and salesmanship. Now Unemployed, seeks situation. Willing to accept living wage. Please write to J. Fernandes, B.D.D. Block No. 15, Room No. 20, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay. (4—14).

68. FLATS TO LET

An Excellent Airy and Commodious Flat on Malabar Hill to let. Open on all sides. Four large Bed rooms, Drawing and Dining Room, Kitchen, Pantry and all Modern Conveniences. Rent quite reasonable. Apply Box No. 8183, the "Bombay Chronicle."

5-Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor, two westerly rooms flat, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building", ground and second floor, modern, three rooms flats 90|-, Subedar (8186).

75. UPCOUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

Wanted a Small Bungalow at Matheran for one month. Rent about Rs. 50. Apply stating accommodation etc., Box No. 8184, "Bombay Chronicle."

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

A newly Purchased "Ford" Sedan Standard Car, done only 350 miles offered for sale by the owner, who goes in for larger car. Open to offers. Car can be seen at Silver Jubilee Motors, Ltd., 12, Arsenal Road, Poona. (8192).

176. RARE AND OLD BOOKS

Complete William Shakespeare in 12 Volumes. Sacrificed at Rs. 15 per set. No offers. Spot Cash. Apply Box No. 8182, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted all over India respectable share-selling Agents of both sexes for pushing the sale of 6-1|4 per cent cumulative participating preference shares free of Income Tax, of the Pioneer Salt Mfg. Co., Ltd. having the biggest factory at Sisirganj (24 Pgs.). Apply sharp to Managing Agents, 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (8050).

Wanted for a First Class Sugar Mill situated in U.P. separate Selling Agents for each of the following places:—(1) Punjab, (2) Bombay Presidency, (3) Madras Presidency, (4) Bengal and Behar and (5) United Provinces and Central Provinces. For terms and particulars apply to Box No. 5365 "Bombay Chronicle".

330. COMMERCIAL FORECASTS

An Opportunity for Cotton and Share Brokers. Few copies of "Star lore" remaining. Buy quickly. K. H. Sheth & Co., 373, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. 8210.

371. TRADE ADLETS

Light in a Wilderness of Darkness. Does this suggest something to you? Then write for free particulars. It can be your first step toward Independence and Freedom from Money cares. The Trade and Industry Stimulator, Cape Road, Nagercoil, S. India. (8133).

378. DISTRIBUTORS

Distributors to sell "Imperial" colours, chemicals. Lucrative pay. Credit allowed. No security. Ratanshi Shah Co., Bombay, 18. (8204).

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, His Master Voice Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej and Milner Safes, etc.

T. U. C. President's Appeal For Help

MAY DAY COLLECTIONS FOR RELIEF OF JUTE STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

"The strike of the jute workers in Bengal has entered the tenth week and the number of strikers has reached 2,25,000. Before the week is over the number is likely to swell to 3,00,000.

"This is the biggest strike ever seen in India both as regards the number of men involved and the area covered. The issues involved are also fundamental. The employers are refusing even to negotiate with the representatives of the strikers and thus trampling under feet the right of collective bargaining of the workers.

"The main demands are: (1) security of service: (2) recognition of the Union: (3) restoration of the cut: (4) stopping of abuses, assaults, bribery, jobbery, etc.: (5) gratuity or pension in old age: (6) privilege leave with full pay for one month; and (7) maternity leave of two months

"The titanic struggle is going on between two mighty forces. On one side with owners of 100 old jute mills, backed by their mighty Managing Agents and Indian Jute Mill Association, and behind them all is of course the mightiest, shrewdest and the most resourceful of all imperialist forces. One the other side are 3 lakhs of workers, the most oppressed and the most exploited in the whole of India.

Ministers' Activities

"The much vaunted popular Ministers far from using their power and influence to bring about an honourble settlement are not even keeping clear. They are trying their level best to make the men resume work unconditionally.

A cry has been raised that the strike is not a genuine trade dispute but a political strike and so it must be fought by all means It is giving the dog a bad name and then hang it."

The strike started long before many of the present Ministers were even elected to the Assembly.

"Section 144 has been extensively used from the very beginning preventing all meetings and demonstrations and as the strike is extending this section is being used still more ruthlessly and practically each and every member of the Central Strike Committee has been ordered not to go to any of the jute mill districts. Labour M.L.A.'s even are excluded from their own constituencies and one M.L.A. is alleged to have been seriously beaten by the police".

There has been firing on two occasions wounding two young boys who are not even mill hands. Over hundred persons have been arrested on different charges and as a result of that day's lathi charge at Champdani alone over two hundred persons including many women have been wounded."

"Authorities are leaving no stones unturned to demoralise the men, but the most redeeming future is that the workers have shown such determination and solidarity that it has drawn the admiration of the world.

Our Appeal

"In the name of quarter million workers and ten lakhs of their dependants we appeal to every worker to contribute his mite to the strike fund. We require a lakh of rupees to win the strike and four lakhs must pay at least 4 annas each. The stakes are too great.

If this strike fails the consequences are too terrible to contemplate and if it wins the workers will have achieved a victory which will not only benefit 300,000 strikers but due to its repurcussion the whole working class movement in India will march forward from victory to victory.

'On May Day tens of thousands of workers will assemble to demonstrate the international solidarity of workers at every industrial centre in India. On this day workers throughout India should make collection for jute strikers.

Workers of India must present a solid phalanx. All active trade unionists must co-operate wholeheartedly in making this May Day collection a success. No better occasion could there be for suffering workers to appeal for help to their brother workers than the 1st of May Help must come and come quietly to "Treasurer, Central Jute Strike Committee at 18, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta."—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 AIR Orchestra. Gun kali 7-10 Ganpat Rao of Nepal. 7-45 Afzal Husain, Ghazals. 8-0 Sitar. 8-15 Indubala of Calcutta. Light Music.

p.m.

6-30 AIR Orchestra. Dhun Puria Dhanasri. 6-40 Ganpat Rao of Nepal. 7-15 Jaldhar Kidara On Sitar. 7-30 "For Villagers Only". (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "By Mohd Said. 8-30 Indubala of Calcutta. Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Orpheus Abroad". No 9 Indian Instruments. By John Foulds. 10-0 A Schubert Programme.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

a.m.

11-0 Light Classical Music. Vatsalba Kumthekar.

12-0 Music from Filmland. Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema.

p.m.

12-30 "For Children". (Gujerati). By Rasik T. Vin. 1-0 Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. 4-30 Gujerati Garba. Nirmala Oza and her party. (Assisted by the Orchestra. 5-0 Light Classical Music. K. Nagesh Rao. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.) 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 Light Songs. The Qawwals. (Recorded H. M. V.) 6-30 Evensong. From the Afghan Memorial Church. 5th After Easter. Rogation Sunday. 7-30 A Medley. (Recorded Columbia.) 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Talk (English): The Claret Cup. . . . In the glare of London's footlights. Dorothy Jascoe and J. W. Foley will take you the round of London's footlight amusements to hear the songs in town to-night. 9-15 The News. 9-30 An Instrumental Recital (Sitar Solo). Pandit Madhavlal. 10-0 A Concert of Light Music. Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.)

During the first quarter of 1937 the British Minister of Health sanctioned borrowing by local authorities of £25,820,796 for capital expenditure on municipal services, of which £14,457,600 was for housing.

Sixth Meritorious Week

Acclaimed as the

ONE & ONLY
ONE & ONLY
ONE & ONLY

Production that India can ever offer.

NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)'s Masterpiece of Direction and Photography.

The PRESIDENT

Directed and Photographed by

Sjt. NITIN BOSE

Starring Inimitable

SAIGAL

with

KAMLESH KUMARI, LEELA DESAI, NAWAB, ETC.

Still running to Full Houses at

THE KRISHNA

TALKIES—Dubash Theatre

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL IN STUNTS!

Swashbuckling Drama of Modern Heroes of India—

New India Movietone's Social Stunt Hit

JAWAHIR-E-HIND

Starring:

PROF. RAO, MISS RAMASHASHI, NOORJEHAN, BABY INDIRA (Sagar Fame) Etc.

THE

WELLINGTON

TALKIES Dhobi Talao

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45, Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

SIXTH WEEK

at

OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

PREM KAHANI

starring

ASHOK KUMAR

with

MAYA, VIMALA, MADHURIKA, MUMTAZ—SUNITA
M. NAZIR—KAMTA PRASAD

And Now Await

SAVITRI

starring

DEVIKA RANI

BOMBAY TALKIES MOST AMBITIOUS FILM NOW UNDER PRODUCTION

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 6, 1993
Muslim: Safar 20, 1305
Parsi: Avan 29, 1306
Hightide: 3-15; 16-23
Lowtide: 9-10; 22-52
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Monday, May 3.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah's lecture on "Minorities Problem" to the Indian and European Progressive Groups, Green's 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE
An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the G.D.C.C. will be held to-day (Sunday), in the committee's office, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT KING CIRCLE MATUNGA
The Ex. Service Band (I.A.) will play under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Kings Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

LECTURE ON KURAN
Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings, to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School.

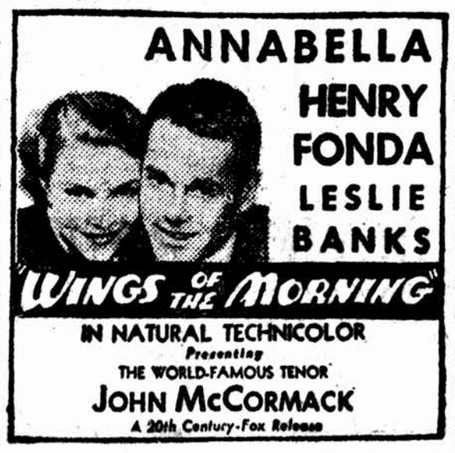
GRAND VARIETY "VIKATAM"
Comic and mimicry performance, by Vidwan T. V. Ramaswamy Sastrigal of South India fame at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The masters and their messages" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15

TALK ON DHARMA
Sjt. Dharmananda Kosambi will give a talk on "Dharma" in Marathi at the Bahujana Vihar, Buddha Mandir, Poybavdi, Parel, on Sunday the 2nd inst. at 8-30 a.m.

MURARJEE NAIK ANNIVERSARY
Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatriya Historical Research Committee, the 198th Anniversary of Murarjee Naik will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at Parel Village in the compound of Mr. Sadanand Padman Patil when Mr. B. G. Parelkar will preside and Mr. S. K. Patil and Dr. Udgaokar will speak on the occasion.

YOGA INSTITUTE
Under the auspices of the Yoga Institute of India, a free public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat M.A., Fellow of the University of Bombay, on "Buddhist Yoga on Mental Culture", at the hall of the Institute, Opp. Tilak Statue, Chowpaty to-day (Sunday) between 6 to 7 p.m. as usual (S.T.)

Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"After the Thin Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Strangers on Honey Moon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jagat Kesari" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Manzil" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
LAXMI—"Pirate Treasure" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Begunah" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-35 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Tarzan Escapes" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wings of the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jawahir-e-Hind" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dolls of Clay" Time as usual.

THE KARNATAK ASSOCIATION
The annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Gujerat Municipal Boys School, Manu Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

BORIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY
The annual sports gathering of the Borivli A. V. School, which is conducted by the Borivli Education Society, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. in the school compound when Sjt. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
The Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Association (Regd.), will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.). The Chairman of the Association will be 'At Home' to the members at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Prof. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will deliver a lecture on "Fluctuations in Commodity Markets and their relation to Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION
Under the auspices of University Students' Parsi Union, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), by Ervad Framroze, A. Bode B.A., on "The New Constitution and the Present Political impasse" at the Tutorial High School (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road) at 10-30 a.m.

ANGLO-BENGALI SCHOOL
The anniversary and the prize distribution ceremonies of the Anglo-Bengali School take place to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Khatriya Union Club Hall, Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly. end). Mr. M. M. Killedar, M.L.A., J.P., Chairman, Bombay Municipal School Committee will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION
Under the joint auspices of "Young Men's Hindu Association", "Arya Samaj", "Hindu Sabha" and several other public institutions, there will be a public Mass Meeting of the Hindu Citizens of Bombay, under the Presidentship of Sjt. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee to protest against the order of The District Magistrate of Poona, prohibiting Music in the Sonya Maruti Temple, even at the Annual Birthday Religious functions. The meeting will be held at Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

Proscriptive And Prohibitory Orders Must Go

Literary And Cultural Associations To Start Agitation Against Press Laws

Under the Joint auspices of a number of local literary and cultural organisations, a series of public meetings will be held in the City and Suburbs in order to pass resolutions demanding withdrawal of all proscriptive and prohibitory orders issued by the local Government against a number of valuable literary works. The meetings will also urge return of securities demanded from different printing presses and periodicals, and repeal of all legislation against freedom of the press.

The first two meetings of the series will be held to-day (Sunday).

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-M.L.A. and Ex-Minister, will preside over the first meeting to be held at 9 A.M. at the Krishna Talkies Theatre, Tribhuvan Road, Charni Road, Bombay. A number of speakers, including Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Mr. S. M. Mate, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Mr. V. N. Naik, Mrs. Chandrakala Hate, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and others will address the meeting.

The second meeting will be held the same evening at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of the R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, where Mr. B. V. Varerkar will preside and speeches will be made by Messrs. M. V. Donde, S. V. Parulekar and others.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The following is the gist of the draft resolution to be placed before these meetings:—

"It has been announced that a democratic regime has been inaugurated in the Indian Provinces by the Government of India Act of 1935. Any legislation gagging the press and works of literature is obviously against all principles of democracy. The local and All-Maharashtra Marathi literary conferences have expressed their disapproval against such restrictions. This meeting, therefore, demands that all the anti-press legislation be withdrawn forthwith, all proscriptive and prohibitive orders against books be rescinded, and all securities demanded from printing presses and periodicals be immediately returned.

B. G. KHER ELECTED

Congress Delegate From Santacruz

Sjt. B. G. Kher was elected uncontested as a Congress delegate from Santa Cruz to a vacancy caused by the resignation of Sjt. Purshottam Kanji. Last day for receiving the nominations for the seat was the 28th inst. and as Sjt. Kher was the only person to contest, he was duly elected. According to the constitution, he will represent Santa-Cruz on the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also.

Correction

In the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition Crossword Puzzle No. 1 Clue 17 (Down) should read thus:
"Modern girl flies to, between dances."
The letter "s" in the word "flies" has not come up in printing on page 24 of this issue.

New Monthly For Bombay

The declaration filed by Mr. Mayashanker Pattani as the Printer and Publisher of "Modern Age"—a new radical monthly—to be issued from Bombay has been accepted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The first issue will be out on the 1st of June.

KURLA LANDLORD ASSOCIATION
An urgent general meeting of the Kurla Landlords' Association will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the office of Mr. A. V. Dighe, Pleader, Station Road Kurla to consider the intention of Government to sanction an extention of the suspension period of the Kurla Municipal Borough for two years more.

LECTURE ON MUSIC
Under the joint auspices of Bombay Kannada Sangha and Asthika Samaj, a lecture on 'Karnatic and Hindustani Music' with demonstrations on Violin, Harmonium and Veena will be given by Prof. B. S. Rao of Sarada Music School, in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m Mr. N. Krishnamurthi will preside.

Mr. E. C. Reid of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., has been elected to to serve as the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Lowndes.

The operatives of the Titaghur Paper Mills Calcutta struck work yesterday morning.

FIRST L. C. P. S. EXAM. RESULTS

53 Students Out Of 79 Pass

Out of 79 students who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held in April 1937, the following 53 have passed:—

D. G. Abhyankar, M. Y. Agashe, S.N. Amin, H. J. Baveja, M. M. Bhatt, J. N. Bhore, J. A. Coapullai, M. D. Dave, Miss Yesu Dattatraya Deo, Miss M. Vasudeo Desai, P. D. Gandevia, E. George, B. A. Gole, S. P. Gorde, M. D. Gupte, V. L. Joshi, V. R. Kalokhe, R. D. Kamdar, T. D. Kewalramanee, B. R. Kolthe, D. M. Kulkarni, Miss Kailash Laxmandutt Kumria, P. B. Kurkure, T. R. Lala, Miss Lila Gajanan Mankame, H. D. Marker, L. D. Mehta, P. T. Nachnani, R. G. Naique, D. S. Nazare, S. K. Padgaonkar, M. D. Pandhmia, M. D. Parasar, D. T. Patankar, S. V. Patil, A. J. Powar, N. M. Ranadive, D. M. Rawal, C. J. Rodrigues, A. S. Shah, S. B. Shah, T. A. Shah, V. B. Shetty, K. D. Smart, O. S. Talati, K. M. Thoda, M. N. Umaruadia, A. D. Vaidya, H. D. Vakil, B. V. Waingankar, M. S. Hegde, J. K. Nakadi, Z. H. G. H. Jat.

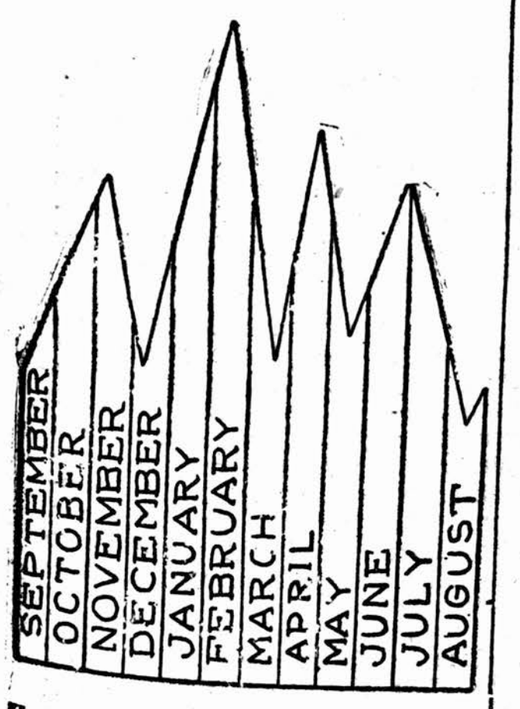
CONDOLENCE MEETING
Under the auspices of several institutions of the city, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeskar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, to mourn the sudden death of Mr. Hari Suryaji Desai, a veteran social worker.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Fiction's Mighty Hero Sweeps to Glory on the Screen!

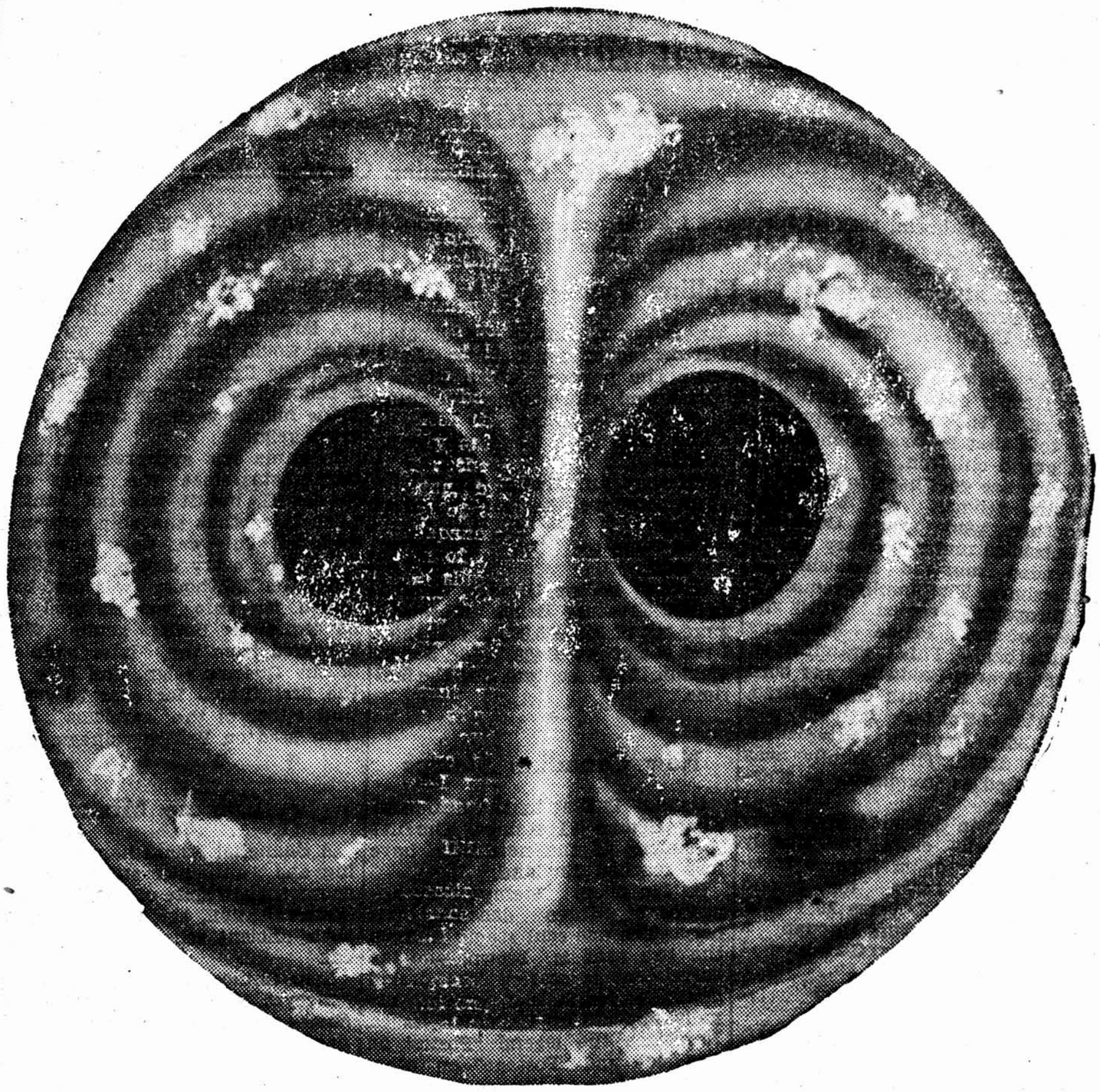
Directed by George Nicholls, Jr
A Pandro S. Berman Production

SMOTHER THAT SNEEZE!

SPRAY FROM NOSE TRANSMITS DISEASE GERMS YET TOO TINY FOR SCIENCE TO ISOLATE



Here is a Diagram of a Cold Calendar, Based on Medical Statistics, to Show the Ebb and Flow of Colds Which Start in November, Reach Their Peak in February and Their Lowest Point in the Middle of August.



No, This Isn't an Owl; It Is a Bronchoscopic View of a Colony of Dangerous Bronchial Mucoso, Found in the Throat, Chest and Nasal Passages of a Careless Sneezer. These Germs, When "Sneezed" into the Air of a Room, Will Expose Everyone in That Room to the Risk of Contracting Colds.

WHEN you sneeze, that's Nature's way of protesting that the air-conditioning apparatus with which it has equipped your system is not in proper working order.

Such is Science's latest view in reference to colds, that insidious and defiant foe of mankind which begins with the apparently innocuous sneeze and so often leads to major ailments.

The newest theory of colds pertains particularly to the cold that infests the head, and imperfections in our nasal air-conditioning apparatus are specifically blamed for its prevalence; but the same condition has a marked influence on colds in general, it is explained.

Here is how Dr. William K. Gregory, curator of the Comparative and Human Anatomy department of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, explains the workings of man's air-conditioning apparatus:

"Evolution through countless generations has developed in the nasal chamber facilities for modifying or conditioning every breath of air that we draw. The nasal chamber warms, moistens and cleans the air we breathe. The brain is further protected from extreme cold by the sinuses and cavities which separate it from the cold air that strikes the face and is inhaled

"But man is not as well equipped for the function of air-conditioning as many of the lower animals. Especially well developed are the nasal membranes in badgers, weasels, skunks, mink, otter and others of similar families. Doubtless this deficiency, affording less protection and conditioning of the air than these animals enjoy, is a handicap man faces in his battle to avoid the risks of acute atmospheric changes."

In the meantime, savants and specialists at leading hospitals and institutions of medical learning have not given up the fight to corral and brand, for any exigent future control, that most elusive of germs which is responsible for colds. Too small to be seen, even with the most powerful microscopes; so small that it eludes the finest of filters, literally nothing is known of this devastating virus —nothing, that is, except that, inducing at first an often comparatively trivial cold, it is a predisposing factor to more serious respiratory ailments, such as pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, sinusitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, tonsilitis and conjunctivitis.

The worst feature of seven the most common of colds is that it is infectious, wherefore doctors place such emphasis on the sneeze. "Smother that sneeze," they constantly warn, not with the intention of preventing the sneeze, for that would be an attempt to circumvent nature—and a good, "healthy" sneeze often considerably relieves head congestion—but in an effort to check the spray that accompanies the sneeze. For on this spray are borne the germs that spread the cold, often until it reaches the proportions of an epidemic and develops all the kindred major ailments that so generally follow in its wake.

Aside from the use of handkerchiefs, what can one do to prevent the spread of colds? In one sentence, the answer is: A close check-up [illegible] to see that everything is all right with you physically, or be made all right without delay. And here are the important things to note:

Be regular in all daily habits. Have sufficient sleep at night, with proper ventilation. Clothing should be suitable to the season and occupation. Keep the feet dry. Promote ample daily elimination by the use of a nourishing and well-balanced diet, including milk, fruit, vegetables and salads. Observe regular meal hours and eat slowly. Drink plenty of fresh water, but not iced, every day between meals.

And now for a concluding word in regard to the general treatment of a cold. First of all, be sure to relieve an overloaded intestinal tract and liver. Then take a hot lemonade at bedtime, to promote perspiration.

Local treatment should be applied in case of a cold in the head, comprising a spraying of nose or throat several times daily with a solution of one-fourth teaspoonful of ordinary table salt and bicarbonate of soda dissolved in one-half glassful of water for each treatment or a gargle of standard solution, followed by a soothing spray containing methol and sedative oils.

But if the cold does not clear up at once, do not run the risk of self-treatment—promptly see a doctor. It does not pay to take the sneeze is the first warning chances with one's health—and that you may be taking chances not only with your own health but with that of others. So—Smother that sneeze!

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

HOW THE "DEATH RAY" WORKS

The "death ray" of which the writers of sensational fiction are so fond has at least this much foundation in scientific fact: that it has now been proved workable on a small scale.

Happily this instrument of death has not yet been so far perfected as to be of any use to the soldier or the criminal. But it may before long be applied to the more homely purpose of eradicating pests and vermin.

An experimenter in Leicester demonstrated some time ago that high-frequency electric rays could kill mice and flies.

The "death ray" kills the victim in the same way as a certain note played on a violin or struck with a tuning-fork will sometimes crack a wine-glass. That is, it appears that the "frequency" of the ray coincides with the "wave-length" of the animal's nervous impulses, with the result that those impulses are killed.

The scientist who carried out these experiments believes that every living creature possesses a distinctive "wave-length", and it was by discovering the wave-length of mice and flies that he was able to kill them with the application of a ray of the appropriate frequency.

Thus, for the present, the "death ray" seems likely to be more effective in the larder than on the battlefield. Food protected by an apparatus tuned-in to the wave-length of any prevalent pest would be safe from contamination.

World News From Across The Seas

BALDWIN'S FAREWELL—A WILLINGDON STORY—KING GEORGE VI STAMPS—WORLD'S MOST UNUSUAL BURGLARY—A CHINESE COMEDY OF ERRORS—FLIGHT OF "DIVINE WIND

(From Our London Correspondent)

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, seen at his best on Saturday, April 10, as the Worcestershire squire and local M.P. is still, after seven years of offices as Prime Minister, in many ways, the Unknown Warrior of politics.

He has always kept family affairs strictly out of the limelight. The man in the street is surprised to be told that he has six children eight grand-children.

The lineage goes back to Richard Baldwin, yeoman of Munslow, Shropshire, who was a Collector of Subsidies under Henry VIII., descended from the Baldwin of Diddlesbury. The family remained in Shropshire yeomen until the time of the Prime Minister's grandfather. This grandfather, George Pearce Baldwin, was born in 1789 His eleventh child Alfred, the Prime Minister's father, was born eight months after his father's death. The family was now settled as ironmaster in Worcestershire.

Mr. Baldwin descends from Puritans on both sides. The family motto is "Per deum meum transilio murum"—Latin for second half of Psalm 18. Verse 29: "For by thee I have run through a troop; and by my God have I leaped over a wall."

* * *

The Gladstonian Parallel

The "God bless you, every one" which closed Mr. Baldwin's valedictory address to his constituents on April 10, were almost the identical words with which Gladstone took farewell of his colleagues at the close of his Premiership on March 1, 1894.

Gladstone's speech was made to his Cabinet. It lasted only five minutes. He spoke in low, steady tones. Then, hardly above a breath he said: "God bless you all," and walked slowly out of the door. There the parallel ends. Mr. Baldwin's pending retirement has been common knolwedge for a long time. Gladstone's was kept a secret to the last minute.

Gladstone's reasons for resignation were much the same as Mr. Baldwin's. At eighty-five he felt himself too old. It is true that he was at variance with his colleagues over the naval estimates, but his real motive was that his sight and hearing were failing. He had been twice to Biarritz to try to recuperate his strength, and the air was full of rumours of his resignation.

Gladstone denied the rumours in a communication to the Press, He came back to London and resumed his duties. On the same afternoon on which he announced to the Cabinet his decision to resign, he spoke in the House of Commons. It was a vigorous attack on the House of Lords. Members had no idea that they were listening to his last speech. Yet his resignation was already in Queen Victoria's hands.

* * *

The Willingdons

Mr. Martin Dawson, accountant, has a happy story of the Willingdons in India which is worth passing on.

When Mr. Martin was in India, he says Lady Willingdon sometimes instituted her own unofficial summer time by altering the clock, so that there should be more daylight for tennis parties. As her favourite colour there for dress and decoration was lilac, the Viceroy's friends named the Willingdon time "Lilac Time."

Pulling Power Of M. P.'s

Mr. Baldwin, during the debate on more money for Cabinet Ministers: The phrase about place-hunting and wire-pulling remind me of a little poem:

"The halls of a fame are open wide
And they are always full;
And some by the door called 'push"
And some by the door alled 'pull'".

"I don't believe there is a man on the Treasury Bench who gets more out of his £5,000 a year than I get out of my £400."—Mr. James Maxton, M.P., content for the first time.

* * *

New Canadian Stamps

Canada is first in the field with King George VI stamps. The first specimens of the new issue have just reached England,

So far, these stamps have appeared in three denominations only. The one cent stamp is green the two cent is brown, and the three cent is scarlet. The design omits the maple leaf, which usually appears on Canadian issues. It retains the legend "Postes" on one side and "Postage" on other to remind us of the great number of French-speaking Canadians in the eastern provinces.

Though these are the first stamps on which the King has appeared as King, it is by no means his first appearance on Canadian issues. As Duke of York he was on the 2 cent stamp printed by the Canadian Government in May 1935 for the Jubilee. In this series Princess Elizabeth was on the 1 cent stamp, the King on the 2 cent, King George V and Queen Mary on the 3 cent and the Duke of Windsor on the 5 cent. The 10 cent stamp showed Windsor Castle, and the 13 cent the Royal Yacht Britannia. In the series issued in 1911 for the Coronation of his father the King as Prince Albert. appeared on the 1 cent stamp.

* * *

A Prison Burgled

The world's most unusual burglary has taken place in Canada.

Burglars broke into a prison at New Westminster, British Columbia, and stole a quantity of valuable equipment without even disturbing the guards. To do this they had to scale the high walls surrounding the prison. An inquiry has been promised by the Ministry of Justice.

* * * *

New Earl Of Oxford

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith will this week be 21 year old, and may take his seat in the House of Lords before May.

He will, however, not be able to attend the Coronation as a Peer, for he was still a minor when the application list closed in February. So far he has not taken much interest in party politics, all his time being given to carry on the family scholarship tradition at Balliol College, Oxford.

* * * *

The New Pennies

Pennies of King George VI's reign give the first impression that the head of the King is a good and pleasing likeness and that it stands out in bold relief.

On one side of the coin, there is a lighthouse to the left of Britannia. This is a partial concession to a large body of public opinion which would have liked to see restored the lighthouse and the ship in full sail, as on the pennies of of the middle years of Queen Victoria's reign.

Britannia has appeared on the copper coins since the reign of Charles II, but it was not until much later that the ship was introduced. This was not, however, a part of every design. In 1860, when the lighthouse was first included, the ship was restored to its old place. Both again disappeared from the later pennies of the Queen's reign, and this is the first time for over 30 years that either of the emblems has been used on British coinage.

* * * *

A Chinese Mix-up

A Shanghai friend has an amusing and authentic story which shows that in spite of civil war and Westernisation, the Chinese retain their ancient sense of the practical.

Two Chinese brides were being conveyed in the traditional sedan chairs to their husbands' homes near Suteien. On the way they were overtaken by a snowstorm, and brides and bearers took shelter in a neighbouring tea-house.

When they came out, the brides entered the wrong hairs. The bearers did not notice the error, because the brides were heavily veiled. It was only when the brides reached their homes where the husbands had prepared a feast for the relations that the mistake was discovered. Then a family council took place. As it was established that all four families were of equal financial and social status, it was decided that what Fate had ordained must be accepted. With general acquiescence each husband then kept the wrong bride.

❖

King Leopold Of Belgium

During the Brussels by-election King Leopold of the Belgians naturally preserved a strictly constitutional impartiality.

The King would not be human, however, if he did not have a personal interest in the result of the by-election, for he owes a great deal to his Prime Minister. M. Van Zealand arrived at his office between 8-30 and 9 and seldom leaves to go home to dinner until 12 hours later. For two months after the death of Queen Astrid, however, M. Van Zeeland did not go home at the end of his long day. He went straight to the Palace and talked to the King for hours, with the object of attempting to interest him in affairs of State and thus diverting his mind from his grief.

At first it was not easy. Later, however, M. Van Zeeland found his patient reacting. Indeed, he found that if he talked politics long enough it acted as a soporific The King was made sufficiently somnolent by his Premier's intentional attempts to bore him for him to be able to get some sleep and consequently ease the strain on his nerves.

M. Van Zeeland first came in contact with the King when he was Duke of Brabant. Mme. Van Zeeland became a great friend of the Duchess, and a personal friendship developed between the two husbands as well.

❖

Japanese Newspaper Race

The flight of "Divine Wind" is the latest manifestation of a battle which has been going on for years between two newspaper organisations in Japan. Both pride themselves on their air-mindedness.

Mr. Iinuma and Mr. Tsukagoshi are two of the "Asahi Shimbun's" staff of pilots. The paper has 15 aeroplanes to keep its 2,500,000 readers supplied with news and pictures. A rival air force is maintained by the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun". This paper recently added American Lockheed machines to its fleet, and claimed speedier service.

The Japanese-built "Divine Wind" is the "Asahi's" reply. The "Nichi Nichi's" counter-stroke is hourly awaited. Both papers publish in Tokio and Osaka. The "Asahi" started between these two cities the first regular air service in Japan, using a Puss Moth. Afterwards, the paper bought a number of other British machines and offered to lend them to any young Japanese who wanted to take up amateur flying.

* * * *

Nazi Names

German registrars have now been given instrutions to refuse Christian names of Russain origin for entry on birth certificates, and to point out to parents registering their children the desirability that good old German names shall be used instead.

A young married couple, who as admirers of Sonia Henje, the ex-champion skater, recently wished to baptise their daughter Sonia, were informed that this practice must now cease. As alternative names Mechthild and Kunigunde were suggested.

Among parents belonging to the Nazi party the choice of boys' names is divided fairly equally between the claims of mythology and ideology. The youngest child of Herr Lutze, the leader of the Storm Troops, is called Adolf Hermann, Wagnerian heroic names are much favoured.

Recently it was noticed that a little boy and his siste rplaying in a public park. The boy had a scooter and the little girl a bicycle Suddenly her brother seized the bicycle and rode off on it His little sister burst into tears and pursued him crying out "Wotan Wotan, give me back my bike."

* * * *

Great Sayings

There is nothing in life more obscene than a man who devotes many hours a day merely to attaining physical fitness.—Mr. Bevan M.P.

A good member of Parliament would be very cheap at a £1,000 a year.—Sir Arnold Wilson, M. P.

Are we not getting a bit too soft and effeminate in these days of grace?—Col. Henry M Hardcastle.

Children should never be allowed to see a Shakespeare play before they are grown up.—Mr. John Gielgud.

Women scientists are handicapped in commerce because they are more conscientious than men.—Mrs. Ray Strachey.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

FATE OF RANJI TROPHY HANGS IN BALANCE

(By J. C. MAITRA).

"Cricket is facing a financial crisis and the fate of the "Ranji" Trophy Championship hangs in the balance. The annual loss to Cricket Associations resulting from the competition is estimated at about Rs. 25,000. Where is this money to come from? And if the money is not available, how can the memorial to the greatest cricketer be sustained with the dignity and integrity it deserves," thus writes the Editor of the "Indian Cricket" in its April issue. "The Board of Control," he continues, "set aside Rs. 8,000 to reimburse the losses of the competition in 1935-36, and only a third of the actual losses was recouped from this sum. Having incurred a loss of over Rs. 20,000 in the last tour to England and the prospects of a very meagre income from affiliated association it is unlikely that the Board will ever be in a position again to extend financial assistance to Associations competing for the Ranji Trophy."

JAM SAHIB'S GENEROUS OFFER

Then he sees a ray of light and proceeds to tell us that "a very generous gesture, however, has been made by the successor of "Ranji" His Highness The Jam Sahib, who has offered to entertain all teams playing the championship fixtures at Jamnagar, bear the cost of the matches and if necessary, render financial assistance towards travelling expenses."

"This solves only a part of the problem, though in a very satisfactory manner and also brings before us a plan which we recommend to the Board of Control viz., the playing of Zone matches at four centres, Jamnagar, Patiala Secundrabad and Indore and the inter-Zone Semi-finals and final in the Stadium of the Cricket Club of India at Bombay.

"Such a scheme has been unofficially proposed to the Board and it now remains to approach. His Highness The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala His Highness The Maharaja of Indore and Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla for assistance similar to that offered by the Jam Sahib."

"Such a plan, of course, is practicable for one season or two of most, but then the Stadium at Bombay will be a regular source of income and obviate the necessity of playing gate-less finals as in the past.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT

Cricketers all over the country will certainly feel very grateful to the Jam Sahib for his generous offer. I feel sure that the Maharajas of Patiala and Indore and Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla, great patrons of cricket as they are, would readily agree to fall in line with the Jam Sahib so that the Tournament in memory of the greatest Indian Cricketer may be saved. And I have no doubt that the Board of Control will lose no time in accepting these generous offers. But it must be remembered that a tournament of this nature and such magnitude cannot be continued for a number of years relying purely on the generosity of a few individuals. The editor of the "Indian Cricket" rightly opines that "it is practicable for one season or two at most". Besides there are serious drawbacks in staging the matches at the centres mentioned above. First of all, the matches will be played on matting, excepting at Patiala, and secondly there are no chances of a gate even in the future.

CURTALMENT OF EXPENSES

Ways, therefore will have to be found out to make, the tournament an enduring success both from the cricket and financial points of view. In a previous article I wrote how the expenses of the tournament could be reasonably curtailed (1) by regulating the travelling of players by intermediate class as they do it in hockey and football (2) by reducing the travelling to a minimum, and (3) by arranging the boarding and lodging of players together as in a common mess or hostel. We must bear in mind that these arrangements are also to be temporary. As soon as the tournament begins to yield profits the comforts and conveniences of the players will have to be increased.

GATE RECEIPTS

It is, therefore, incumbent on us to find out how the gate-receipts can be enhanced. It will not do to play the matches at too many centres without considering their productive values. To my mind the Board of Control should, for the present, concentrate on centres like Bombay Calcutta Lahore and Madras. When other centres have developed sufficient amount of cricket-sense and cricket enthusiasm among the public the matches should be spread over larger areas. In this the visits by foreign teams will help a lot. What we need to remeber is that "Rome was not built in a day." We must, therefore, move slowly and cautiously. We are still a long way from the record attendances and gate receipts that obtain in Australia and England. Just imagine. The total gate receipts from the Five Tests of the 1936-37 series were £91,440. It is estimated that the attendance for these matches aggregated 933,294. Figures for 1932 were £69,989 and for 1928 £75,324. We must therefore cut our coats according to our cloth.

CRITICISMS AGAINST BOMBAY

"Indian Cricket" has some trenchant criticisms to make in this connection. "While the executives of the Board," it says, are endeavouring to tide over the present financial difficulties, they might as well devote some attention to the potential value of gates at the centres where the Championship matches are played. We feel that in the last competition, Bombay was chosen as the Venue of the semi-final and final in the definite hope that there would be a reasonable attendance so that the gate receipts would at least, meet the actual expenses of the competing teams. To what extent a gate was impossible in Bombay, is not for us to judge, but we feel that in choosing Bombay as the Venue, a definite assurance should have been obtained as regards the gate and in the absence of such an undertaking, another profitable centre should have staged the most important fixtures. One can appreciate the anxiety of associations to stage matches in their respective centres, but only such centres as can guarantee to cover the actual expenses should have the right to the fixtures."

A SUGGESTION

I entirely agree with the above remarks. But as far as I am aware Bombay was never anxious to stage these matches in this city, as they knew well enough that a respectable gate was out of the question. If I mistake not they were actually thrust on the B. C. A. on the definite and clear understanding that Bombay will not be responsible for any of the expenses in connection with the semi-finals and final. I believe that if the matches were staged in Calcutta instead the contending parties might have realised a part of their expenses, if not the whole of it. I am afraid Bombay will never look at the Ranji Trophy with a kindly eye-steeped as it is with the Virus of communal cricket—unless the Board of Control takes a chance of staging the finals just before the Quadrangular Tournament. After this great festival, all interest in cricket flags in Bombay. For some years the All-India Championship may be used as a curtain-raiser for the popular Carnival. Once it catches the imagination of the public, it might replace the Quadrangular without any feeling of remorse or disappointment for anybody. Will the Board of Control consider the above suggestions with the same earnestness as they have been offered?

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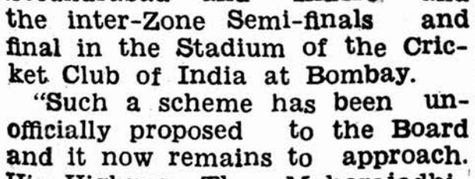

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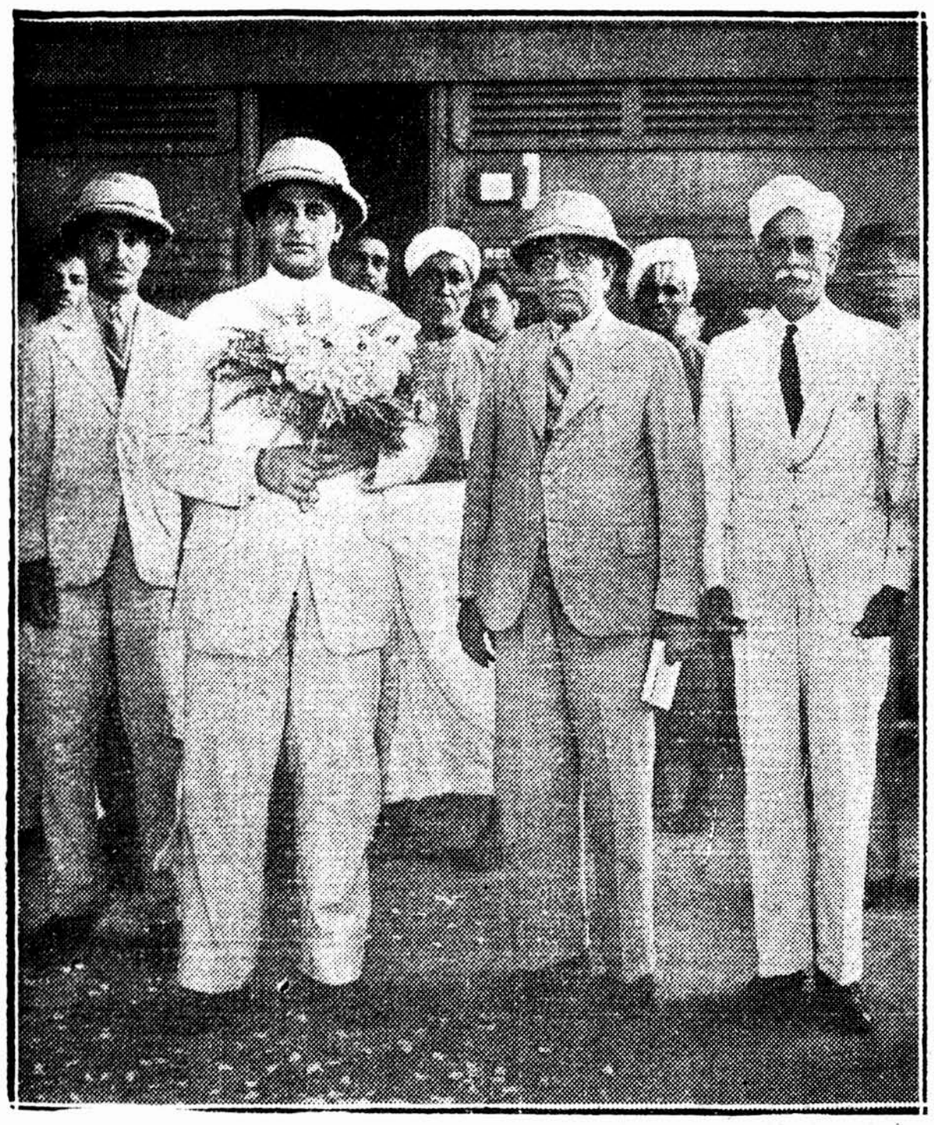

A rousing reception was accorded by Mysoreans in Madras to Prince Jayachamaraj Wadayar (with flower bouquet in hand), heir-apparent and son of the Yuvaraja of Mysore, on his arrival in Madras last week.

SADHU SENTENCED FOR OUTRAGING GIRL'S MODESTY

SESSIONS JUDGE IN DISMISSING APPEAL CALLS HIM "CHARLATAN AND IMPOSTOR"

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 30.

"The appellant, in view of the dual personality under which he has been masquerading, is in my view, on the evidence, a charlatan and imposter, who has been habitually cheating credulous persons."

With this remark Mr. E. E. Mack, Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry, dismissed an appeal preferred by Paluri Visweswara Rao, a 30-year-old Brahmin of Bhimavaram, against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Cocanada

The charge against the accused was that he cheated the public by falsely representing himself to be a holy man with power in particular to drive out evils and cure sterility in women. In the East Godavari and neighbouring districts the accused in the guise of a Sadhu, had been performing Saptahams (religious ceremonies) at which women appeared in large numbers. The more serious allegation against him was that he misused the reputation he established for himself as a curer of sterility in women by outraging their modesty while under his treatment.

The Circle Inspector of Police arrested the accused on June 1, last in the house of a dancing girl and valuable dhoties and articles were recovered from him. He was prosecuted before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Cocanada.

The Circle Inspector stated that during the day the accused would dress and pose as a Sanyasi and that at night he used to pose as a rich person in fine apparel and invite women to Mantram parties and take money from them.

The accused pleaded "not guilty."

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the defence witnesses and directed the accused to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with two sureties for Rs. 250 each to be of good behaviour for a year.

The matter came up before the Sessions Judge on appeal but the appeal was dismissed.

PUBLIC "SAFETY" COSTS LABOUR'S RIGHTS

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union has issued the following statement to the Press.

I interviewed the District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District in connection with Ghatkopar strike order prohibiting five or more than five persons from loitering or moving in a body at any place within the radius of a mile from the Hatterseley Mill at any time during the course of a month from the date of the order (April 24).

I tried to explain how this order interfered with the right of Labour to strike. The right to strike is almost nullified by denying the right of assembly and of movement The order on the very face of it is discriminatory favouring the employer as against the employee.

There has been no disturbance of peace and the only ground on which the order is based as far as I could gather from my interview is the anticipation of breach of peace. That obviously has no limits. I fail to see how "the safety and convenience of the public" can be urged as a justification for promulgating such a drastic order when there never has been any slightest breach of peace inside or outside the mill

NATIONAL FLAGS ON MAY DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new feature of the May Day celebration this year in the city was the sale of National flags by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

At all important centres From early morning flags were sold by volunteers. Part of the proceeds will go to the Spanish Government.

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

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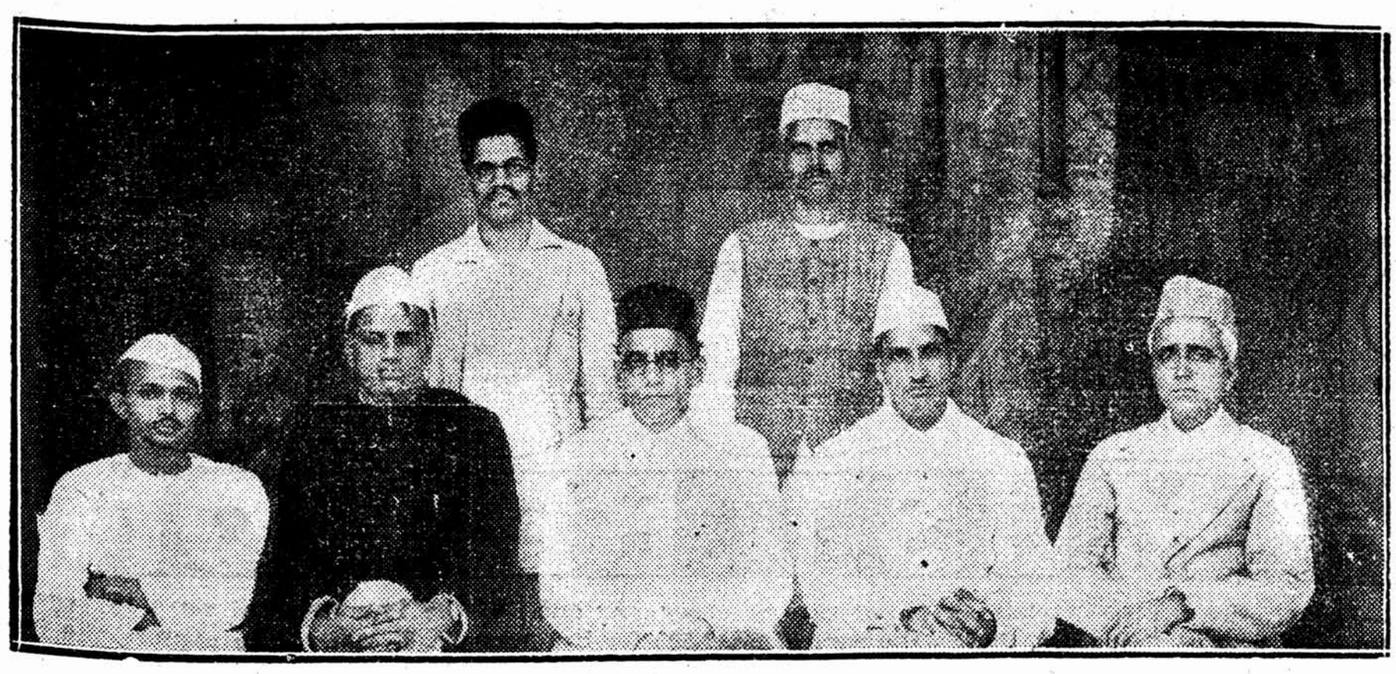
Perambur Trouble,

MADRAS, April 30.

A clash occurred this afternoon on the Pulianthpore Road, near Perambur Barracks between Hindus and Muslims as a result of which a man believed to be a Hindu aged 30 was killed. He was identified as Govindaswami, Arya Samajist.

Several cases of assault occurred this evening in which about fifteen persons were injured.—A.P.



(L... to right) Mr. Pandya, Secretary, Nasik District Congress Committee; Mr. G. H. Deshpande, President, Nasik D. C. C., and M.L.A.; Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures; Mr. Janorkad and P. J. Sabnis, Secretaries, Nasik D. C. C.

MENDICANT KILLS "SADHU"

"Cigarette Made Me Unconscious", Says Accused

JULLUNDUR, April 30.

Charged with the murder of a "Sadhu", who had been staying with him in the Latuniwala temple at Phillaur, Rajendra Chakravarty, a Bengali mendicant of the Midnapur district, has been committed to Sessions by Khan Abdul Hadi Khan, 1st Class Magistrate.

Answering a Court question the accused stated that he had become unconscious on smoking a cigarette offered by one Baburam, and attacked the deceased, whom he had suspected for having worked spell of evil spirit.—United Press.

GOVT. SHOULD TAKE LONG VIEW

Madras Liberal On Allahabad Decision

MADRAS, April 30.

In the course of a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, referring to the Working Committee resolution, says:—

Differences are still maintained in words. Agreement on matters of substance is kept in the background, neither concealed nor stressed. "Self-assertion" has dictated the approval of the action of the provincial leaders and the reiteration of the demand for the assurance. Congress has made clear and maintains that the assurance asked for does not involve amendment of the Act nor any curtailment of the Governor's powers. The answer of Mr. Butler in the House of Commons contains the assurance that there will be no interference by the Governor in the day to day administration of the Ministers. With so much concession and agreement and so little difference the parties maintain their distance and make no move towards a settlement.

JUSTIFICATION FOR COMPLAINT

Neither great governments nor great souls can contend against prestige and pride. The Congress with its professed ideals has less interests than the Government in the smooth working of the Act and the avoidance of breakdowns and a powerful Government interested in the successful working of a most unpopular Act should take long views and should have no hesitation in making all reasonable concessions. There is some justification for the complaint that "the manner and setting" of the parliamentary pronouncements and the general handling of the situation by the men in authority do not show friendly temper.

GOVERNORS MUST MEET LEADERS

An exhibition of exceptional cordiality and spirit of conciliation and inducements of a hopeful attitude in those who are to work an Act so universally condemned can alone give the Act the chance which Government desire. The Governors must be instructed without delay to get into touch with the provincial Congress leaders and convoke the legislature at an early date. The postponement of that meeting to June or July may be some reward to those who have accepted the inglorious place of 'interim' Ministers, but it is sure to create and justify further misunderstanding.

GANDHI-VICEROY INTERVIEW

A meeting between Gandhiji and the Viceroy will have beneficial effect, but it need not precede the meeting of the provincial legislatures and the assumption of administration by popular Ministers. —A.P.

MISS BATHEJA

Miss Kalawanti H. Batheja, daughter of Mr. H. R. Batheja, I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, formerly member of the Indian Tariff Board, has secured a first class and stood second in the whole University at this year's I.Sc., Examination of the Patna University.

Miss Batheja matriculated in 1935 from the Queen Mary's High School in the Bombay University and studied for some time at the Wilson College, where her father was conducting the wool inquiry at Bombay before proceeding to Cuttack and Patna, where she completed her I.Sc. course. She is a Sindhi by birth, being a native of Karachi, where she received her school education in the St. Joseph's Convent.

Geneva Labour Conference

Personnel Of Indian Delegation Announced

SIMLA, April 30.

The "Gazette of India", dated Friday, April 30, publishes the following:—

The following have been nominated to represent the Government of India at the 23rd session of the International Labour Conference, which will open at Geneva on June 3.

Government delegates: Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce.

Advisers to Government delegates: Mr. S. R. Zaman, I.C.S., Secretary to the High Commissioner, and Mr. A. F. Morley, India Office.

Employers' delegate: Sir H. P. Mody.

Adviser to the employers' delegate: Mr. G. L. Mehta.

Workers' delegate: Mr. Satis Chandra Sen of Calcutta.

Advisers to the workers' delegate: Mr. M V. R. Naidu, of Jamshedpur.

Mr. S. R. Zaman will act as Secretary to the delegation.

Australian Record Flyer Changes Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 1.

Contrary to the arrangements Mr. Broadbent, the Autsralian record flyer landed at Drigroad at 6-45 a.m. and start towards Basra at 7-55 a.m.

Leaving Allahabad at 8-45 p.m. last night he was expected to make for Basra straight in one hop but changed his programme and later landed Drigroad unexpectedly this morning. The aerodrome authorities however made all arrangements for landing. at the early hours of this morning and have been in constant touch with the movements of the airman.

He was sighted at Jodhpur at 2-45 and took five hours, to reach Karachi.

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Take a wonderful vacation—Pay off the debts—Purchase a Motor-car—or enjoy any one of the hundreds of ways to spend Rs. 2,000. In addition to this splendid must-be-won first prize, there's the sum of Rs. 1,500 for Runners-up. If you are to capture the fine four-figure cheque, you must settle down to work on the interesting Clues below as soon as you can. But remember, your entries must be in by Wednesday, May 5.

READ THESE RULES & CONDITIONS CAREFULLY

1. An entrance fee of Annas Eight (As. 8) is payable for ONE square; Re. 1 for TWO squares; Rs. 2 for FOUR squares; Rs. 3 for SIX squares and so on. But you are entitled to two FREE squares with every four PAID squares. If using ONE square only, leave the other entirely blank; cut out the whole Entry Coupon (two squares) whether both puzzle squares are used or not. The entrance fee may be remitted by M.O., the receipt of which must be attached to the entries. Crossed Indian Postal Orders also accepted and must be made payable to "CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1. Local competitors may, if they so desire, hand over their entries at our Offices with entrance fees in cash and obtain a Receipt for the same. Entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

2. Fill in puzzle in ink or typewriter and sign your name, and add your address in block CAPITALS. ENTRY COUPONS MUST BE SIGNED PERSONALLY BY THE COMPETITOR. Competitors must write their SURNAME ONLY, in block capitals, on the back of the envelope containing their Entries stating number of PAID squares enclosed. Families having the same SURNAME may send in their combined Entries in one cover and pay for the same by one Postal Order or Money Order. The surname of the family and the total number of PAID squares submitted must be written on the back of the cover containing their combined entries. The surname and separate initials of each competing member of the family must be written on their Entry Coupons. Send as many entries as you like, and keep accurate copies of your solutions. Reference, Chamber's Dictionary.

3. The First-Prize will be awarded to the competitor who sends in a solution which agrees with the official sealed solution. If no competitor succeeds in giving the correct solution, the prize will go to the next best. In the case of a tie, the prize-money will be equally divided. A winning competitor can receive only one share. Competitors must number their filled in Paid and Free Entry Squares serially in the space provided in the Entry Coupon.

4. Mutilated or altered coupons

FREE ENTRY SQUARES
The two entry squares on opposite page are **FREE**, provided they are used with other four **PAID** squares from SAME ENTRANT.

(Continued in last Col. of next Page.)

CLUES ACROSS

1. Bank is always open to receive
5. We don't like one that's troublesome
7. Tortoises are supposed to live to a great one
8. Kind of land where rabbits are often found
11. Old people have job to get in this
12. Measured
15. You and I together
16. Is frequently hard to break.
18. Put ADDIS here.
20. You expect a public speaker to do this
23. Half of two
24. Are sometimes used as supports
25. Word which signifies addition
28. Law beheaded
29. You can take health giving water here
31. To weary with repetition of what does not interest
32. You will be sorry to lose it, but you may get it back
33. Part of boot above the sole
34. Lovers of spotless homes don't care for these
35. Will always cause a feeling of antipathy

CLUES DOWN

1. Has nine lives
2. Settled by common consent
3. When this gives way in Johnny's pants a patch is needed
4. Good comedian gets house roaring with this
5. A limb by which an animal walks
6. Over again
9. Jumbled spelling of Roland
10. Is apt to spoil fine stocking
13. Grandpa always wants this after Sunday dinner
14. Portrait painter has to depict this faithfully
15. Famous generals are commonly made in this
16. Successful flights are always dependent on these
17. Modern girl flie to, between dances
19. Spanish title
21. Frequently removes a thing without leaving a trace
22. No longer rules Russia
25. Dread inspired by something sublime
26. If schoolboys are good at football they might be awarded these
27. Can cause you great discomfort
28. Resembles man and monkey
30. Dangerous when full of drink.

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1 — Closing WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1937

Square No. .....

Square No. .....

In entering this Competition, I agree to abide by the rules and conditions as final in all matters, and I enclose P.O./M.O. value..... No. .....

ENTRY FEE for 2 squares Re.1.

NAME .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

ADDRESS .....

CUT AROUND THESE WAVED LINES

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1 — Closing WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1937

Square No. .....

Square No. .....

In entering this Competition, I agree to abide by the rules and conditions as final in all matters, and I enclose P.O./M.O. value..... No. .....

ENTRY FEE for 4 squares Rs 2

NAME .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

ADDRESS .....

REMEMBER YOUR FREE ENTRY SQUARES

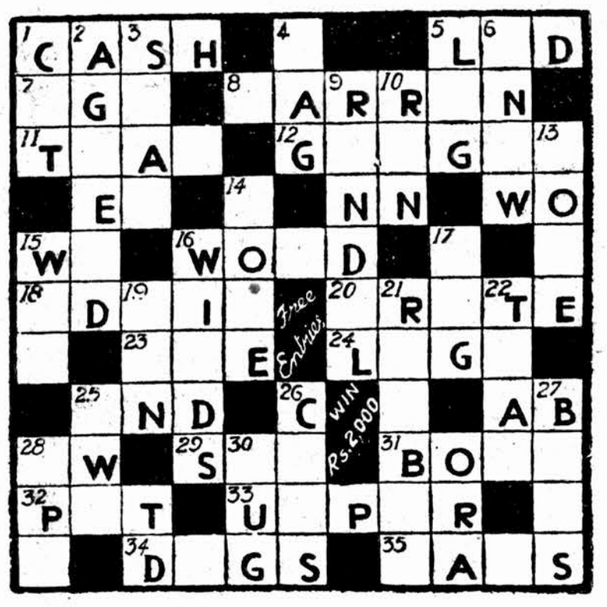
The two entry squares on the coupon below are FREE, provided it is enclosed in the same envelope with two other paid coupons (four squares) from SAME ENTRANT. ENTRY FEE: For ONE square send As. 8; for TWO squares, send Re. 1; for FOUR squares, send Rs. 2, entitling you to enclose one FREE ENTRY coupon bearing two extra squares. SEE RULES.

We have marked in some of the solutions to assist competitors. All you have to do is to complete the squares.

FREE ENTRY COUPON

Available only for Crossword No. 1 and if used as directed with 4 paid entry squares.

Free Square No.....



Free Square No.....

I enclose four paid squares for X-Word No. 1, and claim these two free entry squares accordingly. I agree to all rules and conditions.

FREE COUPON for use as directed

Name .....

State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss

Address .....

.....

NO CLAIMS REQUIRED

COPY SQUARES

These miniature reproductions of this week's puzzle are only to be used for keeping copies of your solutions, and are not accepted as entries.

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YEARLY	Rs. 15
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Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months

ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES MAY BE SUBMITTED

Further Entry Coupons Will Appear In Next Sunday's Issue.

READ THESE RULES & CONDITIONS CAREFULLY

(Continued from first Col. of previous Page.)

or solutions written on blank paper will be disqualified. No responsibility accepted for any entries lost, mislaid, or delayed, and proof of posting cannot be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt. No correspondence can be entered into or interviews granted. The acceptance of the decisions of the Competition Editor on all matters, whether before or after the award, is an expressed condition of entry into the competition, and is legally binding on all competitors. The Competition Editor reserves the right to divide or combine the prizes as he thinks fit.

5. All entries must reach us on or before May 5. As all entries will be carefully examined, Claims are not required. Errors are computed according to the number of errors which wrongly answer the Clues given. Any letter space left blank disqualifies the whole entry square. It is the considered opinion of the Competition Editor that the official sealed solution contains the best answers to the Clues.

6. The Correct solution will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, dated, May 9, 1937, and the names and addresses of winners in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, dated May 23rd. Any competitor whose name is not in winning list may demand scrutiny if he considers his entry to have been identical with the winning square, in accordance with the directions which will be published with the Results of this competition.

7. In no case can any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition, and the "Bombay Sentinel" Daily.

8. Employees of the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition and the 'Bombay Sentinel' and allied publications are not eligible to compete.

9. Failing to comply with any of these Rules and Conditions involves disqualification.

POST YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

CLOSING DATE

Wednesday, May 5.

No Claims Required.

Obtain your copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition from Wheelers Railway Stalls or your local Newsagent.

If unavailable, ask the Newsagent from whom you usually buy your papers to write to our Publication Department.

Address your Envelope Containing Entries to

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 1

The "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition.

Post Box No. 706,

G. P. O., BOMBAY.

POST YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

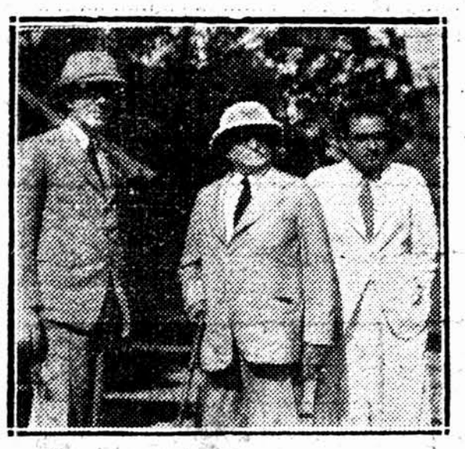
About Studios And Stars

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

At The Capitol

An adventure picture offering a wealth of excitement, a tender romance, some of the most spectacular scenes ever photographed and entertainment which should find favour with father, mother, sister and brother comes to the screen of the Capital Theatre from to-day in the above picture. Besides its remarkable pageantry of drama and action, this noteworthy version of Jules Verne's story introuduces a new candidate for American picture laurels in the magnetic person of Anton Walbrook. The International stage and screen favourite offered a performance which skyrockets him into the ranks of our own top-notch screen celebrities. Carefully woven into the plot and extraordinary enough to justify paean's of praise on their own account are the tremendous panomic scenes of the Russian army pitted against the barbaric Tartar hordes in two different battle episodes. These scenes far surpass anything of the kind ever filmed, and they alone would make the picture well worth seeing for their sheer, breath-taking effect. As millions who have read the famous story will recall—and here, for once, is a film version of a book that faithfully follows the original plot "Michael Strogoff" concerns itself with the perilous journey of its hero across Siberia and through hostile Tartar patrols to reach a besieged Russian army at Irkutsk with the Tsar's orders for the campaign. A beautiful woman spy is on his trail; a Russian Girl befriends him, he is trapped, battles river pirates, is captured and tortured by the Tartars, but with the aid of the loyal girl, attains his mission and a thrilling revenge over the Tartar leader. For all its straightforward simplicity, "Michael Strogoff" reaches absorbing heights in its steady accumulation of dramatic tension, and in many ways it is a refreshing change from the conventional type of action film. Margot Grahame gives an excellent performance as the spy who, too late, tries to save Walbrook from the Tartars. Elizabeth Allan is charming in the role of the friendless girl whose shy romance with the courier provides the love interest, and Akim Tamiroff as the traitorous Russina leading the Tartar rebellion, turns in a brilliantly convincing piece of Villainy. Fay Bainter, Eric Blore, Edward Brophy, Paul Harvey, Paul Gulfoyle and Wm. Stack are outstandng among the supporting players.

"AFTER THE THIN MAN" AT THE EMPIRE THIS WEEK.



Sir Richard Temple, Sir Akbar Hydari and Syt. Himansu Rai at the Malad Studios.

"THE PRESIDENT"

6th Glorious Week At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED).

Since the release of New Theatres' latest picture, "The President," at the Krishna Talkies, people interested in film technique and film arm discuss the treatment of "The President" vigorously. Everywhere the cinema-fans, art-critics, journalists and film-exhibitors and businessmen are continuously discussing the form, the development and the theme of "The President."

You see Kamlesh Kumari playing the role of "President," in masterful style and dignity. Saigal as designer is great, hi song-hits are marvellous. Lila Desai, a charming new find, is nothing but a phantom of delight. And there is Nawab, who with his histrionic talents captures the audience like anything. You see Jagdeesh, B.A., Devbala, Bikram Kapur.

Background music presented by R. C. Boral is really wonderful. Photography by Nitin Bose is simply grand. You can under no circumstances miss this great picture at the Krishna Talkies.

"JAWAHIR-E-HIND"

At The Wellington

(CONTRIBUTED).

The lure of the city makes common folk in the villages mad and they come to the city and hope in vain to become happy and lead luxurious life, is the subject of New India Movietone's maiden social hit, "Jawahir-e-Hind," to be released at the Wellington next Saturday with stars like Baby Indira, Miss Noorjehan, Prof. Rao and Dhanrajgir.

"Jawahir-e-Hind" is a story of ideals hit and new. You see the glittering city lights and you see the utter poverty which takes its toll amongst the poor class. This society of ours with good-looking, sweet-tongued big fellows is a curse to those who do not understand the intricacies of so-called modern ways. They are good but they prove fatal. This mask is lifted in "Jawahir-e-Hind" by beautiful story. Directed by Sjt. Chunilal Parekh and supervised by Sjt. Keki Damania, produced by Mr. Popatlal of New India Movietone, is released at the Wellington.

"WINGS OF THE MORNING"

At The Regal

The flaming romance of a lovely fugitive fleeing from strife—torn Spain "Wings of the Morning" Twentieth Century-Fox release opens to-day at the Regal Theatre and introduces a new and exciting screen personality in Annabella, starred with Henry Fonda and Leslie Banks in the film, which presents the world-famous tenor John McCormack. Brought to the screen in all the lifelike beauty of natural Technicolor, "Wings of the Morning" provides a thrilling mixture of drama, spectacle and surprise, including the spectacular changing of the Guard at Buckingham Place, home of English Kings and the most sensational Derby every run, with jockey Steve Donoghue riding his most thrilling race. Breathtaking in its sweeping drama, the film acquires a new beauty and dimension, through its natural perfected Technicolor, so lifelike and beautiful that you will think you've never seen colour on the screen before. Annabella, a brilliant new star as different and alluring as her unusual name, first appears in the prologue, as Marie, a Gypsy princess. She marries Leslie Banks, the Earl of Clontarf, who dies on the hunting field five months later. Marie goes back to her gypsies to be told that her descendants will becursed for her marriage for three generations. Modern times bring us Annabella as Marie, the great-grand-daughter fleeing from Spain in the midst of revolution to a quieter Ireland, where she can have her horse, Wings of the Morning trained for the English Derby. Victory in that would provide her with a dowry to marry her Spanish fiance. Kerry Gilfallen, a young Irish trainer played by Henry Fonda, also has a Derby candidate, but he falls in love with Marie, agrees to train "Wings of the Morning" for the big race and gives a party for Marie at which John McCormack sings. When her jockey breaks his leg, Kerry even arranges for his own jockey, Steve Donoghue, to ride Marie's horse, although he knows that victory for Marie may mean defeat not only for his own horse but also for his love for Marie. Derby Day brings not only the most sensational Derby ever run, but the harrowing realization that the curse of the gypsies may still have a last paralyzing influence on the lives of those involved a surprising conclusion in which Marie's great-grandmother makes her last earthly gesture paves the way for the happiness of Marie and Kerry. Also featured in the cast are Stewart Rome, Harry Tate and Irene Vanburgh Harold Schuster directed the film and Robert T. Kane produced it

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND" AT THE PATHE THIS WEEK.

"MICHAEL STROGOFF" AT THE CAPITOL THIS WEEK.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"PUJARIN"

2nd Week At The Roxy

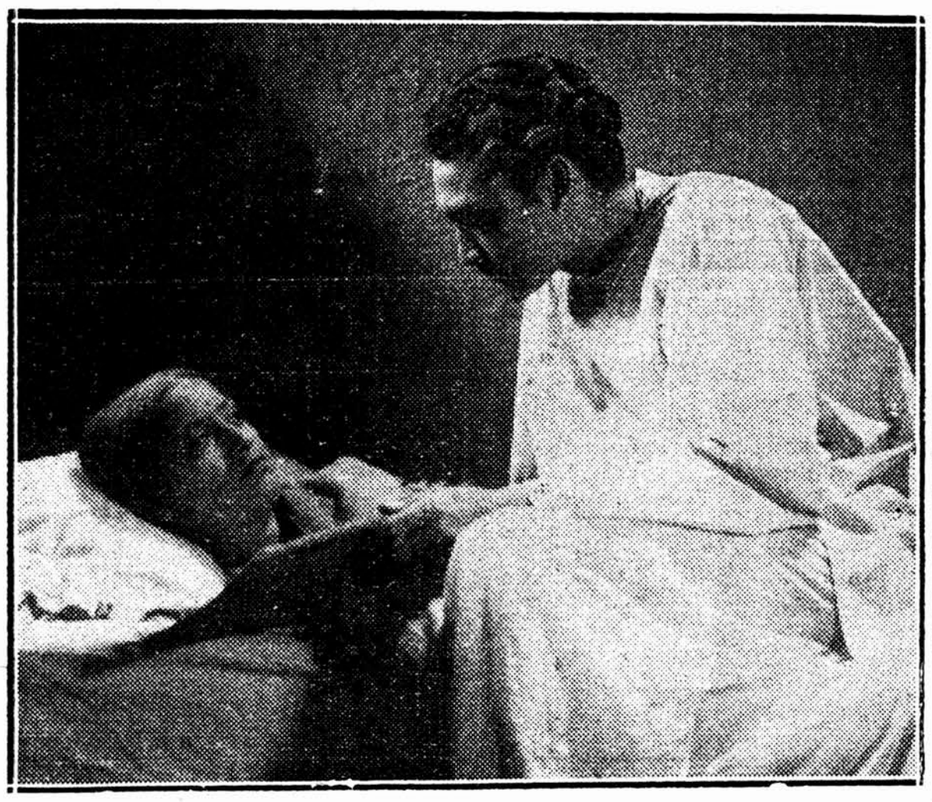
(CONTRIBUTED).

Whenever New Theatres Ltd.'s picture is released in Bombay, there is always stir in film-circles. Last week New Theatres' "Pujarin" released at the Roxy Talkies, broke all previous records in the history of Roxy. This long-awaited picture from New Theatres has been greatly appreciated amongst the film-fans of Bombay.

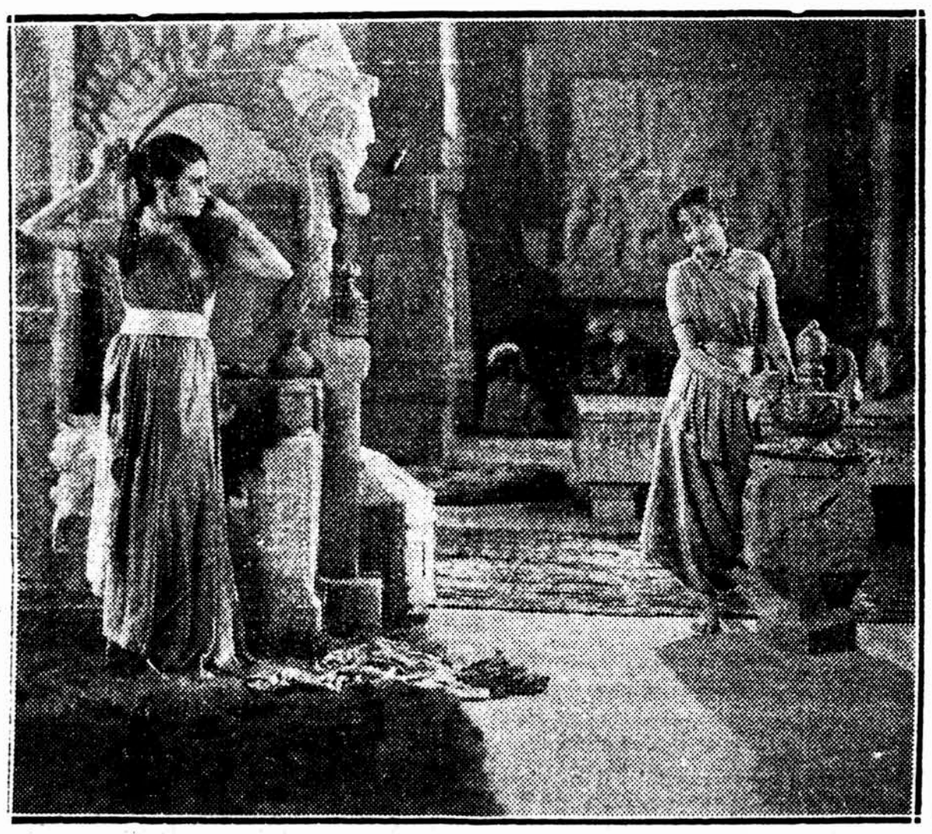
"Pujarin" is a marvellous story from the pen of Bengal's foremost of writers, Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee, cleverly moulded into a touching melodrama ever presented on the silver screen. The story is woven around a girl, a village priestess, who becomes the object of love for a tyrannical zamindar, who exploits farmers and peasants and is a terror to the whole of the country. This zamindar, Jibanand Choudhuri, most marvellously played by Saigal, is a brigand of the first water, always scheming to molest village girls and almost upto something malicious, lays his hand on this Pujarin. But Pujarin by her inner spiritual force and by her divine ways of love forces to change the heart of Jibanand.

The marvellous sequences are most beautifully taken by the Director Sjt. Profulla Roy. Emotions, love, laughter and tears, are masterfully blended within touching and inspiring drama. You will really appreciate the wonderful songs by Saigal and Chandrabati, as Pujarin, is really good. Other characters of the story played by Pahari Sanyal, Rajkumari, K. C. Dey, Kidar and famour star Nawab are worth seeing. Photography by Sjt. Yousuf Mulji and Music by Sjt. Timirbaran, make this picture a success. "Pujarin" has all those good points which go to make this picture a success.

"Pujarin" is a picture worth seeing. If you love songs and beautiful story, you must see "Pujarin" at the Roxy Talkies.



ASHOK KUMAR AND MAYA DEVI IN "PREM KAHANI."



"BEYOND THE HORIZON"—LEELA CHITNEES AND KURANADEVI, IN FORTHCOMING PRABHAT RELEASE.

"NOOR-E-WAHADUT"

At The Globe Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED).

If you love romance, death-defying bravery and thrilling sequences, make it a point to see East India's latest picture "Noor-e-Wahadut," now running at the Globe Talkies, drawing crowded houses in its 2nd week.

"Noor-e-Wahadut" is a stirring drama of olden days when in certain parts of the world, the mankind was not civilized. The hero of this beautiful photoplay, in order to get the barbarous people civilized sallies forth for success in his noble mission. But is imprisoned by the villainous brigand of the jungle of Africa. But his beautiful daughter, Huza, falls in love with him and there follows series of adventures which our hero wonderfully and bravely goes through.

This marvellous picture has stars like Mazahar Khan, Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Lalita Devi, and Pahelwan. If you love romance and good fighting stuff, go to the Globe Talkies and see "Noor-e-Wahadut."

"JAGAT KESARI"

2nd Week At The Imperial Cinema

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The story that depicts the heroic deeds of warriors and women is sure to appeal to masses, who delight in the exploits of their heroes who have won abiding place in the chronicle of the country.

Jagat is a Rajput youth who owns and tills a small piece of land his anscestral property. Though not rich nor a man of means, still he had in his veins Rajput blood and was ever ready to befriend the poor and the needy. One day when Jagat is about to share his scanty meals with his brother he hears a piercing cry of a maiden who finds herself surrounded by hostile band of armed persons. Jagat rushes to the spot and by sheer dint of his valour saves Rupvati who is the daughter of a big Thakore. Jagat carries her to her father's place but some remark of Jagat offends her father who orders him to quit his territory. Jagat returns home and prepares to leave the country, when other events are taking place at the court. Ranmal the nephew of the Thakor has proved a treator to him and has gone over to the side of the Subba, Ranmal who knows that Thakor's coffers are empty persuades Subba to demand the tribute at once. Thakor is in sorry plight and asks for some time for the payment of the tribute. Ranmal is obdurate and puts an alternative that is far from pleasing, i.e., either Rupvati, should express regret for her conduct to Gulab the mistress of the Subba or pay the tribute at once. At last the Thakor is taken captive to Subba's court. Rupvati again seeks the aid of Jagat who succeeds in getting a loan to pay the tribute and gets the Thakor released, but Ranmal plays nasty trick and Rupvati and her father are caught in the net of the Subba

Ranmal with dashing heart and daring deeds brings the Subba to his senses.

Sulochana who plays the leading role in the picture gives wonderful exhibition of her histrionic abilities and is lustily cheered. D, Billimoria, shines as the hero while Sayed Ahmed, Gulam Mahomed, Jamshedji do ample justice to the role called upon to play.

SAIGAL AND RAJKUMARI IN "PUJARIN" AT THE ROXY.

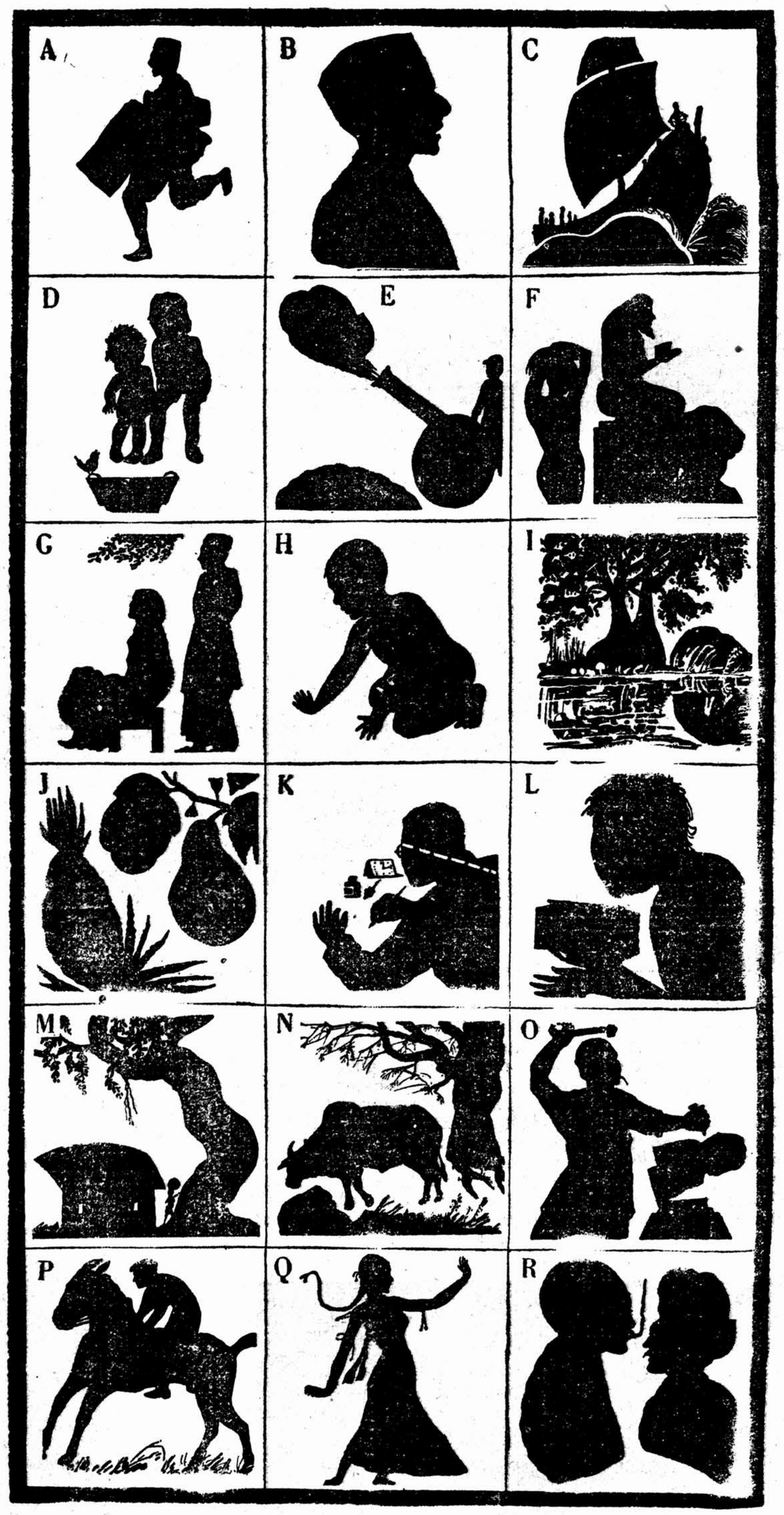
KUMARI USHA IN "JAWAHIR-E-HIND" AT THE WELLINGTON.

SILHOUETTE

Rupees

Rs. 2,000 prizes are offered for this easy and fascinating competition which can be easily solved by any one exercising a little intelligence and power of observation. On spending only annas eight you stand to get a handsome cash prize. Try it.

Illustrations marked 1, 2, 3, ... are parts cut out from the Silhouettes shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C,. . . . . The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the Silhouettes. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes and enter them in the Coupon against the Corresponding Silhouettes. For example "No. 13" shows a part cut out from Silhouette "K". You have therefore to insert number 13 against "K" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 12th May; observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY.—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS.—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST.—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor however cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,..... in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 12th May, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

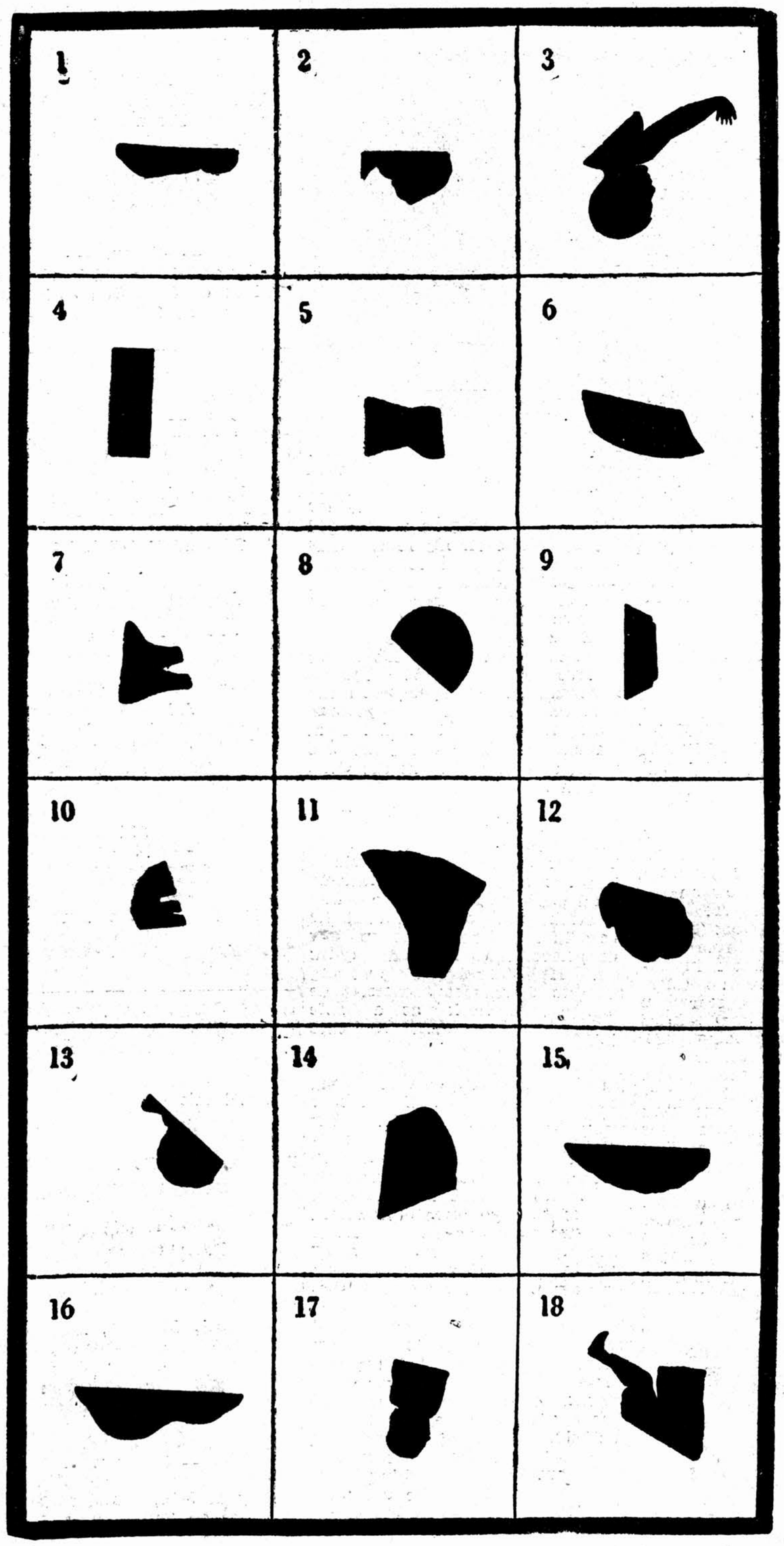
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7 No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or

COMPETITION

2,000



delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel"

ENTRY COUPON

A	
B	
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K	13
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R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

12th May, 1937

YOUR
COUGH
IS THE BEGINNING OF
THE DREADFUL DISEASE
TUBERCULOSIS.

THE SAFEST. SUREST. QUICKEST
AND MOST ECONOMICAL
REMEDY USED ALL OVER
THE WORLD TO CURE THIS
TROUBLE IS ONLY

SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

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DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ...	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
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SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

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Rs. 6-0 ..	Rs 7-0

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FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
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Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

"CRICKETER OF THE YEAR"

Wisden's Tribute To V. M. Merchant

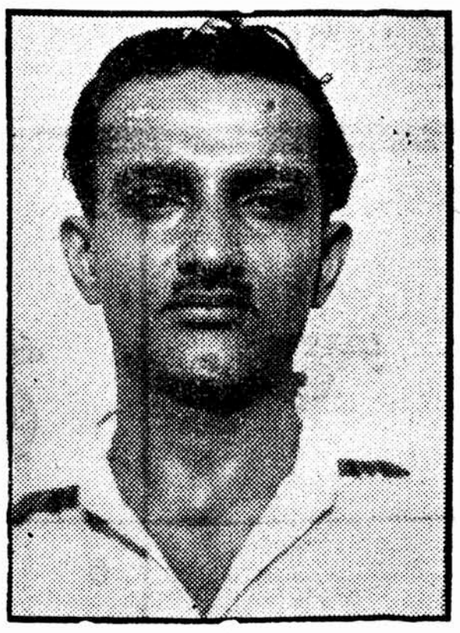
In selecting V. M. Merchant as one of the Five Cricketers of the Year (1936), Wisden's "Cricketers' Almanack" writes as follows:—

Vijay Madhavji Merchant, the outstanding batsman of the India team in England last season, was born in Bombay on October 12, 1911. He first took part in the game at the age of eight at Bharda High School, Bombay, where he captained the junior team and when only fifteen put together scores of 124 and 100 (not out) in a match for the Seniors. Going to Sydenham College Bombay, Merchant captained the team, and in 1929 was chosen for the Hindus in the Quadrangular Tournament. This recognition gained he improved by leaps and bounds. In 1931, when the College won the Shield for the first time in its history, Merchant scored 504 runs, average 84, and took 29 wickets for 12.13 runs applies—both records in Bombay Inter-Collegiate cricket. In the same year, playing in the Moinuddowia Gold Cup Tournament, he scored 157 for the Freelooters XI, against Aligarh University, and such form against some of the best bowlers in the land earned him an invitation the following year to participate in the national trials, but for private reasons he could not accept.

Fortunately Merchant was not lost to India cricket. During the 1933 tour of D. R. Jardine's team, Merchant playing for Bombay Presidency against M.C.C., scored 19 not out and 67 not out, and thereby hangs a tale. Prior to that game Merchant as he nimself admits felt a slight apprehension in facing fast bowling. Since, he has feared no bowler, and this is how the transition occurred. In the second innings, Merchant received a blow on the chin from a ball delivered by Nichols, the Essex fast bowler, and was led injured from the field. An England doctor in attendance patched him up (Merchant to-day bears a scar in witness of the happening) refused to let him use a looking-glass, and sent him out to resume his innings. He stayed three hours and took out his bat. This performance brought Merchant back into the limelight and, chosen for India, he played in the three Test Matches that year although he achieved nothing out of the common with 178 runs in six innings. In the Silver Jubilee Tournament games held in 1935 at Delhi as trials for the 1936 tour. he scored in four innings, 3. 125 not out, 81 and 100 not out, and although owing to a strained shoulder he could not play against the Australian team in any of the representative matches he was selected on his Tournament from for the tour in England

LANDMARKS

It should be interpolated here that Merchant was never an opening batsman in India, and



VIJAY MERCHANT

was asked to go in first in this country only when Palia lost form and Hindlekar was injured. Merchant began in England with 366 runs in seven innings and then fell out of the game for three weeks owing to a damaged finger; it was on his return that he was requested to open the innings. Landmarks along his road of progress here were, in his own opinion, his first hundred in England—the 151 he made aganist Somerset—and his scores of 1935 not out and 77 against Lancashire at Liverpool. In the Test Matches, he did yeoman work in scoring 33 and 114 at Manchester, where the game was saved, and 52 and 48 at the Oval, and in all three-day matches registered 1.745 runs, average 51.32.

Although barely more than 5 ft. 7 inches in height, Merchant does not allow his comparatively small physique to handicap him in stroke production. What he lacks in reach he makes up by his perfect footwork and quick eye. He is not averse to going out to drive fast bowlers, he employs the hook as a safe scoring stroke, and delights onlookers by the neat skill of his glances and general placing to leg. His defence tells of long study of the game. Yet, except for a little coaching by the games master at his school, he is self-taught in the art of cricket. Merchant, however, offers his thanks to L. P. Jai for much learned through force of example. For two years he played under that stylish cricketer for Bombay and to Jai. Merchant considers he owes more for his cricket success than to any other individual. Merchant bowled a good deal at school and college, but of late years has not exploited his medium-pace offspin bowling to any extent. A smart picker-up, he has a slight preference for the outfield. None of his relatives have met with success as cricketers, but he is coaching two younger brothers who are playing for their school.

OX-ROASTING AT CORONATION

Protest Letter Addressed To Zetland

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 1.

Dewan Bahadur Arvamuda Iyengar, President of the Deccan Humanitarian League, Hyderabad, has addressed a communication to the Secretary of State for India, stating that the contemplated ceremonial of Ox-Roasting in England on the occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation is viewed with great pain by the millions of Their Majesties' Indian subjects and requesting his kind intervention for dispensing with the said ceremony.—United Press.

SUPER TAMIL
PURANIC PICTURE
"NAVEENA SARANGADHARA"
To be Released for the First Time
starring:
SANGEEDHA VIDWAN,
M. K. THIYAGARAJA,
MISS S. D. SUBBULAXMI,
and others,
at
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 2ND MAY

THE PICTURE THAT WAS ATTRACTING THE CROWDED HOUSES
FOR THE LAST FIVE MONTHS
IT IS PRABHAT'S GREAT PICTURE
TUKARAM
now in its
21st GLORIOUS WEEK
Director:
V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL.
Featuring:
V. PAGNIS, GOURI, etc.
CENTRAL CINEMA
— Girgaum —
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

A STAY OF THREE WEEKS ONLY
Under the patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
TO-DAY, THE 2ND MAY AT 3-30 P.M.
SWAYANWAR
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE BOMBAY.
Booking at the Theatre.

2nd POPULAR WEEK
A sad tale of the two victims of the same family
HUNS PICTURES THIRD SOCIAL HINDI PRODUCTION
BEGUNAH
Featuring:
PANNA, SITARA, MODAK, BABURAO PENDHARKAR
MAJESTIC CINEMA
— Girgaum —
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

M.-G.-M.'S GREATEST LATEST JUNGLE ADVENTURE
TARZAN ESCAPES
Featuring:
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
and MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
PLAZA (Dadar)
Daily two Shows: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

A Novel Controversy

by N. J.

While writing about "Ideal Incomes" in those columns some weeks ago, I referred to the astronomical salaries earned by the Hollywood stars, and to the fact that Miss Mae West is declared to be the highest paid actress in America. As the authority for this statement is the return of incomes issued by the United States Treasury, this pre-eminent astral position of that star has not been so far impeached on that side of the Atlantic. Mae West, however, is not satisfied with being the highest paid actress in Hollywood. Her ambition is to without a peer (in the matter of the payments she receives) in the entire film industry of the world. It is well-known that England has been making a determined bid during the last few years for the Blue Riband of moviedom (if I may call it so) so long enjoyed by Hollywood. And though the latest reports in this respect are far from encouraging, the wages paid to certain stars by British producers compare very favourably with those received by their opposites in Hollywood. In fact it was recently revealed that dollar for dollar Miss Gracie Fields, the English star, is far better off than Mae West.

* * *

Gracie's Challenge

And this is the root of a most original and acrimonious controversy, which is now raging over the Atlantic. The superior salary of Gracie Fields stung Mae to the quick, and she vented her anger by calling a conference of her press agents, and delivering the following stirring homily to them:

"Everybody knows I'm the highest paid actress in the world, and I don't have to make four pictures a year and do personal appearances and radio broadcasts either.

They say Gracie Fields makes a million dollars a year. I could make two or three million a year if I wanted to. But wouldn't income-tax get most of it anyway?

So do something. Are you going to let that English gang get away with it?

This appeal to defend the honour of Hollywood had naturally an electrifying effect and so the publicity boys of Hollywood are at present feverishly engaged in convincing the world that potentially at least Miss Mae West stands at the apex. As a matter of fact, we are told, she is engaged in production only eight or ten we during the whole year, and thus her average salary works out at 43,777 dollars a working week. If she worked all the 52 weeks of the year, her total earnings would amount to more than two million dollars per annum. Simple arithmetic.—isn't it?

* * * *

Revealing Glimpse

This novel controversy will leave most of us slightly stunned. Those astronomical calculations are truly beyond the comprehension of mere earthly pedestrians like us. But it gives us a revealing glimpse in the Hollywood firmament. Here are the two idols of the silver screen at loggerheads with each other over their wages. But as a confrere appositely pointed out, there is really no need for alarm about the future of the two ladies. "Just a care with the odd millions and both of them should be able to keep the wolf from the door. So why should Miss West argue so acidly?"

But that is just the technique of Mae. She does not believe in sharing her glory with anybody else. She must be alone in the limelight. It is well-known that she considers herself as excelling even Venus de Milo,—for after all "what can that Dame do with her broken arms?" It is no wonder then that she should feel so hurt when a "parvenu" like Gracie should try to wrest the crown of moviedom from off her head?

* * *

"Come Up And See Me"

It is rather a pity that Mae has not caught on with the film fans in Bombay, though she took America and even Europe by storm. Miss West is surely of the stuff of which heroes and heroines are made. She may have not changed the destinies of nations, but she accomplished something even more difficult: She changed the lines of the female figure! She brought back curves which had become taboo. She barged in with all her amplitude of form, and to the amazement and even consternation of many, marched to the crest of success with her swaying bust and swinging hips. And she has maintained her position ever since

Whatever one may have to say against her peculiar type of sex-appeal, few can fail to admire her witticisms—in fact they are now being called Mae Westisms. Her "Come up and see me some time" has become almost a form of salutation in the two Americas. And every picture of her is full of sparkling bon mots, which cannot fail to revive the most jaded nerves

* * *

Mae Westisms

Here are some Mae Westisms, with which I shall conclude today's comments.

FOR WOMEN: Stay Young. . . even if you have to change the birth date in the family Bible. Have your face lifted if necessary; it is easier to lift a sagging chin than it is to lift the mortgage on a sagging romance.

Don't diet. Curves may be dangerous on the highways, but they never hurt a woman.

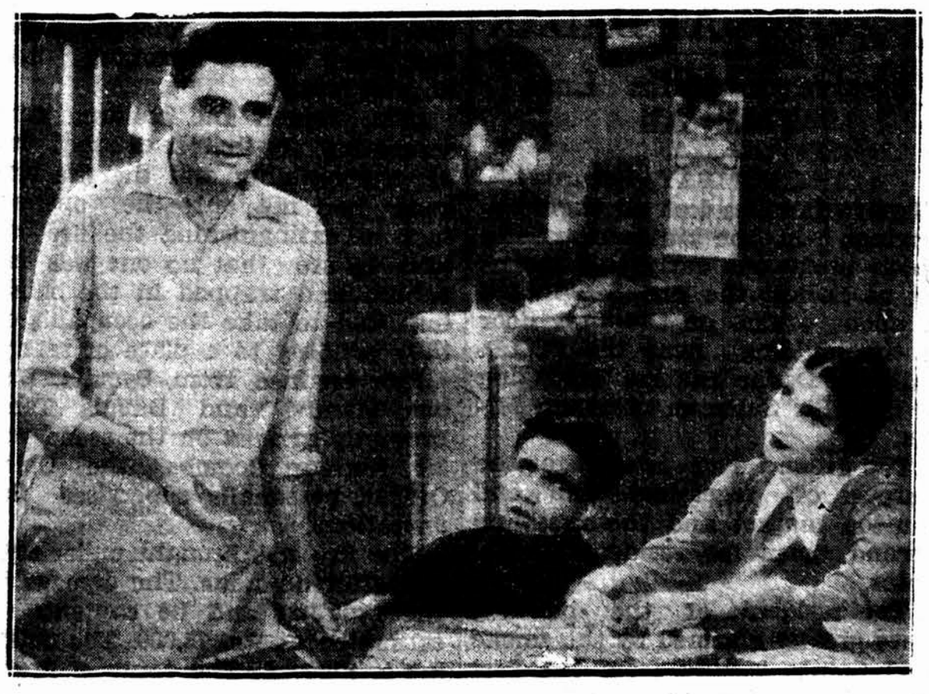
Play "dumb." Just "dumb" enough to make a man think he is smart. It soothes his vanity. Love them but not too much. Too much love is like too much cake.

FOR MEN: Make every woman love you.....but don't love every woman. When THE girl learns you've in demand, she'll take you just to keep the other woman from getting you.

Pet them. They love it like a tabby cat. Occasionally suggest that she buy a new dress.

Don't be tight—with money or kisses. Be attentive. When you take her out, give her your undivided attention.

Don't lie to them much. Tell the truth if it hurts you, but don't bruise yourself badly.



SAIGAL AND KAMLESHKUMARI IN "THE PRESIDENT" AT THE KRISHNA.

Kumaris Padma Joshi, Nanda Mehra, Dharyabala, Manjula Nanavati and Saudamini Mehra in a "Dance of Freedom!" Goklibai High School, Vile-Parle.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixteen persons were arrested on 25th January, 1936, in the compound between Marwadi Chawl and Kunbar Chawl, Block No. 14, at Currey Road, and charged under the provisions of the Gambling Act were found guilty and sentenced to-day by Mr. M. A F. Coelho at Dadar

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, voluntarily administered, at the inquest on Sonubai Babu (35) residing at Argyle Road

Her husband stated that, yesterday she was cooking food when he left home for his work at 8 a.m. Three hours later he received information that she was lying unconscious in the house. He went home and removed her to the G. T. Hospital, where she died this morning.

Yesterday at about 1-45 p.m. a Muslim named Gulam Hussein Karamsey (35), was found lying on Chowpatty sands breathing heavily. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired.

His brother stated to the Coroner that, on Tuesday he left his shop to deliver goods to a customer. He did not return. Witness waited for him till 5 p.m. and went about to look for the deceased.

Witness received information at 5-30 p.m. that he had been taken to hospital.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser, the inquest was adjourned to May 12.

There was a series of accidents resulting in injuries to three persons and damage to a hand cart and a motor lorry, when a motor lorry, driven by Sripat Sakaram, it is alleged, in a rash and negligent manner, careered down Colaba Road last evening.

The Police removed the injured persons to Hospital and took into their custody Sripat Sakaram.

At the Police Court, pending further inquiries, the police asked for an adjournment of the case.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail and adjourned the case for a fortnight.

Punters, when arrested the Police, are alleged to have assaulted the Police constables with the help of thir friends and escaped from custody, last evening.

Latif Abdulla, Appa Vithoo Pandoo Rama and Narayan Bhagwan were pled before Mr I S Haji to-day on charges of gambling obstructing public servant; in the discharge of their duties hurt and escape from lawful custody

The Magistrate released them on bail of Rs. 300 (Rs. 75 cash) each, at the Mazgaon Police Court today.

For selling alleged "Satta Forecasts" at Love Lane Syed Ebrahim Umer was arrested by the Byculla police this morning.

He was placed before Mr. I. S. Hajee. at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

As he could not furnish the bail offered to him, Rs. 50, he was remanded in custody till May 8.

Mrs. Muktabai Jagmohan Shah, (20) who drove a car on the 17th instant into a pan-shop at Matunga, injuring the pan-shopkeeper, and smashing the shop was sentenced by Mr. W. K Manker, Presidency Magistrate, at Dadar Court, to a fine of Rs 100 on two charges of rash and negligent driving and driving without a license.

She pleaded guilty.

EDITOR ON MURDER CHARGE

JULLUNDUR, April 30.

Kartar Singh, Ujagar Singh and Gurdit Singh Daler, Editor of the "Desh Sewak", a vernacular paper (now defunct) who were arrested about 3 months ago, have been challaned in a local court on a charge of murder of one Anoop Singh and his son. They are in judicial lock-up, pending commitment proceedings which commence on May 4

Gurdit Singh Daler is reported to have turned approver.

There is another case pending at Hoshiarpur in which Hari Singh of Sundh and two others are being prosecuted on a charge of murder of one Bela Singh, Sufedposh of Ajain The three men to be tried in a local court are not connected with the Hoshiarpore case as stated in a Press Agency message. One Isher Singh is reported to have turned approver in the Hoshiarpore case. —United Press

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

The Only Reply

The deliberations of the Congress Working Committee, which met at Allahabad during this week, had created immense public interest in view of the constitutional impasse. It was, of course, inconceivable that the Commitee would in any way water down its earlier demand for assurances from Governors. On the other hand the only self-respecting course left to it after Lord Zetland's arrogant statement in the House of Lords, was to re-affirm its Delhi resolution. It has done so with the necessary amplifications, which generally follow the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's statement. The resolution rightly protests against the manner and setting in which the Government pronouncements have been made as being discourteous to the Congress. The position now is that while Congress will always be ready for an honourable compromise and co-operation, it will nefer go on bended knees for any interviews or favours from the Government. The stalemate being of the Government's making, must be solved by Government itself, unless they want to institute the rule of the sword in name as well as in fact. The dignified statement finally closes the controversy as far as Congress is concerned.

Famine Relief Measures

The Government of Bombay has published a statement regarding the measures that will be adopted for the relief of the famine-stricken people of the Panch Mahals. While an actual declaration of famine is not made, the relief operations will approximate as closely as possible to those adopted on a declaration of famine. More extensive provisions for supplying work to those in need of it will be made, and dole will also be available to those incapaciated from working. A special officer is appointed to look after the famine relief operations, and two extra medical officers will also be drafted to assist the present staff in caring for the health of the workers and supervising the sanitary arrangements. It remains to be seen how far those orders will actually go in ameliorating the lot of the famished peasantry.

One is afraid, however, that those relief measures—which really ought to have been put into force long ago—are not going to make the Ministry any more agreeable to the people of the Presidency, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is personally experiencing. Apart from the hostile scenes which are enacted everywhere the Finance Member goes, the way his tours are being conducted is far from likely to win any enhanced popularity for him. Travelling in a special ministerial saloon, escorted by chaprasis attended by officialdom, and greeted everywhere by black flags—well, this seems only the old order in a new (Khadi!) garb And the picture is complete with a special correspondent of the local Anglo-Indian journal in tow, to boost the Finance Member's tour.

A Golden Jubilee

Bandra, our foremost suburb, recently celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Bombay East Indian Association. The East Indians—rather a queer name considering that they are settled on the west coast of India for more than four centuries now—are noted for their traditions of loyalty and valour, and they were, indeed, the earliest allies of the English settlers in Bombay in the 16th century. They call themselves the true sons of the soil, and though they have now generally fallen on evil days, they have played a chequered part in the gradual development of Bombay to her proud position of the second city in the Empire. At present the community is settled mostly about Bandra and the adjoining suburbs, and Bandra is often termed "The Lourds of the East." It was thus natural that the Golden Jubilee of the E. I. Association should have created the greatest enthusiasm among the East Indians and their fellow-catholics in the city. The main item in the celebrations was the Nine-Day Fete which was opened by Lord Brabourne. It was a very successful show, and at night times especially it looked like a veritable fairyland with its innumerable and variegated lights.

Coronation Illumination

Talking about fairyland reminds one that the city itself will be turned into a fairy-city on Coronation night. Government have decided to illuminate their buildings, and our Corporation, too, has followed suit inspite of the strong protests of the nationalist members against spending any money in such shows. The cue will be followed by some mercantile firms in the Fort and the Jubilee scenes of two years ago will thus be repeated on the twelfth of May. The Fort area presents a curious sight with many of the buildings enveloped in a mass of scaffolding and an army of electricians will soon be busy in installing the miles and miles of wire and the thousands and thousands of bulbs. It is a revealing criticism on all this business that most of the profits of the illumination will go to Japan, as her prices for electrical goods defy all competition. Incidentally much surprise and even amusement has been caused by the fixing of the official Coronation service in the city at 11 a.m. on May 12, which means five and half hours before the actual Coronation ceremony!

"The Flying Ranee"

While the "Deccan Queen" is deposed from her position of being the fastest luxury railway service in India, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have opened a new week-end express train between Bombay Central and Surat, which they have styled. "The Flying Ranee." The special after two trial runs was put on a regular week-end basis yesterday, which marked its inaugural run as the Flying Queen of Gujerat. Special souvenir cards describing the service and autographed by the driver were presented to all travellers to commemorate the occasion. It has been computed that the average speed of the train, exclusive of stops "en route", will be about fifty miles per hour, which compares very favourably with that of the Frontier Mail, and even other specials abroad.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT DADAR

Twelve Families Lose Their All

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twelve families lost all their belongings in the disastrous fire which broke out early this morning at Dadar, the fire originated at about 4 a.m. on the first floor of the building near the G.I.P. Railway, Dadar Station belonging to Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha.

The ground floor is used for the purpose of vegetable, fish and mutton market and the first and second floors for residential purposes.

The residents of the building were greatly alarmed by the smoke and flames issuing from the first floor. Most of them were in deep slumber as in this hot season in the early hours of the morning is the time when people get their best sleep before resuming their normal work.

Men, women and children were screaming for their lives to get out of the building and the fire brigade had not only the onerous task of extinguishing the fire but also to see that no one was left behind and trapped in the building and to take the occupants of the building to a place of safety.

Fire engines from Byculla, Dadar, Mandvi and Babula Tank promptly arrived on the scene and Mr. Norman Coombs, the Chief Officer, personally supervised the operations.

The fire was brought under control after an hour. The damage to the building and he contents is estimated at Rs. 75,000. The building is insured. The cause of fire is not known.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR BOMBAY

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THE THIRD
Indian Industries Fair
OPENING 7th MAY
on the ideal site
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Italian Raj Unmasked

Blow To Mahomed Ali Chain Stores

Severe Restrictions On Sale Of Goods In Stock

Pioneer Indian Businessmen Honoured By All Nations Ruined By Fascists In Abyssinia

The detailed story of the loss suffered by the Mahomed Ali chain stores in Abyssinia as related in the narrative published below, constitutes an unparalleled example of official "zoolum" by a civilised Government in a time of peace.

We understand that the value of the whole business and estates of Mahomed Ali in Abyssinia stands at 75 lakhs of rupees, while the damage they have suffered is assessed at 5 lakhs.

The Italian Government has given the firm a strict order that the proceeds of all goods sold should be deposited with the Italian bank in Abyssinia, in consequence of which there is accumulated a huge amount of money. viz., lacs of lire in deposit with the bank. On the other nand they forbid them to remit this amount out of Abyssinia. This puts a great difficulty in their way for financing the wages of their staff working throughout Abyssinia, and the large payments they have to make in Djibouti, Aden and India for goods purchased from abroad viz. from countries other than Italy.

Import Stock-in-Trade:

The Government had given orders on 6th March, 1937, that the firm should stop sales of merchandise on the expiration of the time given and should quit the country, and that the proceeds so realised should be deposited with their Bank. They were ordered at the same time to see that goods were sold to the parties who hold licences for transactions.

Under such conditions it is quite impossible to sell the goods within the short time allowed. At the same time the Government warned the public not to make any bids for the firms—estates, and to give offers only for the stock in trade.

The firm have demanded ample time and the withdrawal of the restrictions laid in their way. so as to enable them to dispose of the goods at even cost price

Export Stock In Trade

Products of Abyssinia such as Coffee, hides, skins and beeswax etc. which Mohamed Ali received continuously from their branches in the interior, viz. Jimma, Lekempti and Wallamo for disposal are now locked up in large quantities, as the Italian Government do not grant a permit for exporting them out of Abyssinia where they could find a market; hence a large amount of money is blocked up. The said commodities are of such a nature that if not disposed off early, will meet with damage and thereby heavy loss will be sustained.

Import Goods On Way

In compliance with the rules and regulations set forth by the Italian Government the firm, having obtained sanction from them passed orders for cotton piece goods and yarns etc., to the Italian Manufacturers worth lacs of rupees, and had already arranged payment through their bank.

The goods of such indents have arrived at Djibouti. Since they were ordered to wind up their business they wanted to dispose of this merchandise at Djibouti or elsewhere, but the Government forbid them to do so, and ordered them to forward the goods to Abyssinia where they should sell them and deposit the proceeds with the Italian bank. If permit is granted for its disposal elsewhere other than Abyssinia they could find buyers and realise the large amount of money involved. The orders described have caused great loss of money.

Time

Since a very short time is being granted to the firm to sell the merchandise and collect outstandings, it is quite impossible to dispose of goods worth lacs of rupees and the outstandings valued at thousands of rupees. The public having knowledge of their difficulties and being warned by the authorities dare not bid, and goods are therefore unsaleable.

Staff

A batch of about 100 employees was working at Addis Ababa in the stores for the sale of merchandises, collection of outstandings and rent of estates but the Government have issued an order to keep only 10 persons and to send others to India Since a staff of 100 was even inadequate to manage the above, how would it be possible to meet all these with only 10 persons in a very short time?

Discharged Staff

The employees who have been discharged according to Government's order and sent back to India, ought to be paid in Abyssinia from the amount in deposit with the bank, but the authorities disallowed this consequently they have had to pay thousands of rupees in settlement of their accounts in India and put into serious difficulty.

Business In Interior Of Abyssinia

Djimma; here the Italian officers all of a sudden entered the stores, and having forcibly got hold of it sold merchandise at their own discretion without their permit or consent at an auction price viz. at 10 to 15 per cent. of cost prices and keeping the estate in their custody sent away the staff to India.

In this way they caused loss of thousands of rupees. Not only that, but they did not allow the firm's Managers to make any arrangements for outstandings in that district in which there was involved some thousands of rupees. Thus the money with creditors is totally lost.

Wallamo

In this town Government officers without giving the firm any intimation entered the stores, and having taken in their custody the premises full of merchandise sent away the staff to India. They did not allow th. firm's representatives to take inventories of goods in balance, nor did they care themselves to do so. They gave no chance to collect outstandings nor was any time given to arrange with some one for the collection of the same. In this way the Italian authorities took everything from the firm.

Lekempti

The Italian officers gave an order to keep one Manager and an assistant to look after the business, and to wind up and dispose of it within a short time. How would it be possible for two men to do all these within an inadequate time where the goods are worth thousands of rupees and the estates too.

Aouache

Without giving any notice Italian officers having entered the premises were in course of selling the goods, but incidentally the Addis-Ababa manager of Mahomed Ali passed by, and upon his repeated protests the authorities granted a permit to sell the goods through the firm's manager.

Dire-Daoua, Harar And Djig-Djiga

In these towns, Mahomed Ali have large branches, own estates and have stock-in-trade worth lacs of rupees. Here also the Italian authorities ordered them to stop sales of goods and to send the staff to India, but after a lengthy investigation a short time was given for disposal of goods and estates with a reserve right that money so realised by sale should be deposited with the Italian bank.

The deposit thus accumulated amounts to lacs of lire for which the Government do not grant any permit, to export to Djibouti. The firm's position has thus become hopelessly confused. Notwithstanding, in consequence of the Government's strict order they have had to send the staff to India and have naturally been thrown into great difficulty as regards disposal of merchandise, estates, collection of outstandings and rent. It is quite essential to grant a permit for sending capable men to wind up affairs, otherwise, it is impossible to do so in a short time granted

There are now about 25 to 30 persons working with the firm in Abyssinia in place of 250. This small staff is quite inadequate for such an extensive business.

Over Half Century

Since the last 51 years the firm have served on a purely commercial basis all foreign Government legations, British, French, Italian, German, and American, etc., and some of them having recognized their valuable services rendered to them conferred upon Mr Mahomed Ali decorations and honours In particular the Italian Government in recognition of such services rendered to them decorated him with the title of "Cavalier Office of the Crown of Italy" through their Legation in Addis-Ababa in the year 1929.

When the Italian troops landed in Abyssinia the firm supplied on credit goods worth lakhs of rupees, thousands of bags of flour, food stuffs and other materials the payment of which the Italians made in their discretion after a long time.

Since then the firm has been continuously supplying their requirements In spite of all this the Government have charged them with being spies, a charge which is quite unreasonable and false.

In the year 1896 when the battle between Abyssinians and Italians ended with a treaty, Italian officers and soldiers were brought to Harar. On this occasion Mahomed Ali extended sympathy and help to the Italian Government, kept a note of this service in their record.

Bombs Thrown On Stores

Italians threw seven bombs on the Mahomed Ali Stores in Addis Ababa on the day bombs were thrown at General Graziani. Fortunately these fell short of the place intended, otherwise they would have caused heavy loss of goods and lives. Information was given to the British Consul the next morning. When he attended the bombarded place in the presence of an Italian officer, he found a bomb lying unburst. After investigation it was ascertained that the bombs thrown were Italian Government bombs. Hence it appears that it was their intention to destroy the stores.

Indians Fleeing

Before the Italians occupied Abyssinia there were about 3,500 Indians freely trading in all corners of the country, but since the arrival of and ill-treatment by the Italian Government against ourselves and the Indians there are hardly 300 to 400 Indians. The trend of Government is such and orders are so strict that no merchant can submit to them, but indirectly may have to leave the country.

It is their policy to expel all Indians from Abyssinia, and it appears that in the near future there will be no scope for Indians who were the pioneer traders in Abyssinia

Mr. Mahomed Ali, the proprietor of the firm of Mahomed Ali and Co., was the first and foremost Indian who at great risk ventured to go to Abyssinia where by his wisdom and sound business policy he could make a way for other Indians. Since then the trade in Abyssinia has grown to a big state, of which the foreign legations are well aware.

It is a matter of much regret that the Italian Government instead of recognizing the services and help of Mahomed Ali and Co., rendered to the Government, the public and foreigners, have responded with ill-treatment and put obstacles in the way carrying on their business which was conducted on a purely commercial basis.

HOCKEY CONTRETEMPS

An Extraordinary Bungle

KIRKEE: April 30.

The second semi-final of the Islam Hockey Tournament, which was fought out between the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club "A" and the Kirkee Rangers, resulted in a victory for the former by a solitary goal.

The success was only achieved in the second half of extra time.

The Ordnance left the field confident of having qualified for the finals. Later, the Rangers lodged a protest, with the Committee, on the grounds that no extra time could be allowed in a semi-final contest.

Extraordinarily enough the objection was upheld, and late at night the Ordnance were notified that the match would have to be replayed.

In their reply, the Ordnance definitely proved their superiority by defeating their opponents by the substantial margin of 3 goals to nil

To-day, the Ordnance meet Kirkee United "A" in the final, when a strenuous fight is anticipated.

It is understood that Col. U. Hakumatrai, I.M.S., has been appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Higher And Commodities Better

BOMBAY, May 1.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on general liquidation and foreign selling. There was absence of important buying

BULLION FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady. Jute and rubber were a shade higher.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSE

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER '937.

	New York, May 1.
Previous closing	12.77
To-day's opening	12.71
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	12.67
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER '937.

	Liverpool, May 1.
Previous closing	6.99
To-day's opening	7.07
Difference	plus 08
To-day's closing	7.07
Difference	plus 08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 226
July August	Rs. 233

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 1.

Cotton eased on lack of foreign support with the absence of new bullish factors with the result that prices declined steadily with hardly any important purchases.

Trading in October commenced at 12.71 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and liquidation and foreign selling while renewed liquidation and absence of support further reduced vacues with October finally closing at 12.67 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (12.95/12.84) unquoted.
July (12.94/12.93) 12.97/12.96
October (12.73/12.71) 12.73/12.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.01) 7.08
American July (7.07) 7.14
Egyptian March (10.55) 10.55
Egyptian May (10.75) 10.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 1.

Broach cotton for July August moved between Rs. 233-4 and Rs. 234-4 at night. The rate at 9-0 p.m. closed at Rs. 233-4 Broach April May was Rs. 7 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 1.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£21 3/4 value) £22 3/16 paid and buyers.

Dundop May (£25 1/4 sellers) £25 1/4 sellers

Lightning May (£23 1/4) £23 1/4 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, May 1.
Previous closing	4.94 23/32
To-day's opening	4.94 1/32
To-day's closing	4.93 13/16

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, May 1.
Previous closing	4.94.75
To-day's opening	4.94.65
To-day's closing	4.94.05

FRANC RATE

	London, May 1.
Previous closing	110.43
To-day's opening	110.50
To-day's closing	110.35

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 1.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.65 and then eased to 4.94.05 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 110.50 and then appreciated to 110.35 on fair support with a steadier tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.333) 8.331
New York on Bombay (37.35) 37.35
London on Milan (94.85) 93.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£245 1/2 buyers £246 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Lead (£22 7/8 buyers £23 sellers. Weak) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £64) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 1.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"India small buyer. Offerings light. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 1. Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 5/16d.	20 7/16d.

BOMBAY BULLION

	Bombay, May 1.		
Silver ready	52	15	0
Silver 1st settlement	53	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement	53	4	0
Gold ready	34	9	9
Gold 1st settlement	34	9	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	8	6
Sovereigns	22	2	0

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Scarcity Of Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LDNDON, May 1.

On the money market exceptional scarcity of treasury bills has been the outstanding feature with this weeks' allotment below even last week's disappointing quota. Consequently the clearing banks found difficulty to secure bills required to replenish maturities. Heavy outside applications continue and easy money seems assured for some time to come.

Commodity markets to-day had a more cheerful appearance.

Wall Street opened irregular.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at 2-0 p.m. at Rs. 94.

Fluctuations were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	93	13	0
Highest	94	3	0
Lowest	93	13	0
Closing	94	0	0

LONDON GOLD

London, May 1.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, May 1.		
Wheat May	5	10	0
Wheat September	5	11	0
Linseed May	8	0	3
Linseed September	8	4	3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 1.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 1.

General Motors (dol 55 3/4) 58
N. Copper Mining (dol 49 3/4) dol 51 1/8
U. S. steel common (dol 100 7/8) dol 102 5/8
U. S. Steel preference (dol 136) 137

RUBBER

Spot (9 13/16 buyers) 10 1/16 value.

Forward July September (10 paid and buyers) 10 1/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata May June (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 11/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 1.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 112 and July 110 1/2. The market was fairly active on improved buying due to well liquidated position but in the absence of good foreign cables movements were narrow and business small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 1.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.31 3/8. Prices kept fairly steady on scattered support but business was generally restricted by financial uncertainties.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937

	Bombay, May 1. Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	15	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	0	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	0	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	0	6

September delivery was about 0-4-0 annas higher.

Squadron Leader Charlton Hallawell has been appointed to special duty with the acting rank of Wing-Commander for service as Air Attache in Moscow. He succeeds Wing-Commander Collier who was in 1934 the first officer to be appointed to this post.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 1

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2 1/2d to £7-0-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 9 points up at 110.43. Dollar sterling exchange was 4.94 23/32. London silver prices were 1/8d down at 20 1/4d. Prices declined on absence of support rather than pressure to sell. Later on there was small buying at fixed rates. New York silver prices declined 1/4 cent to 45 cents and Montreal futures closed 20 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2. The local market opened steady and there was some buying by banks in gold and prices improved to Rs. 34/10 but later when buyers withdrew prices declined to Rs. 34/8/6. Silver market was steady with a scattered buying.

GOLD

Ready	34	10	6
June settlement	34	9	6
July settlement	34	7	6

SILVER

Ready	52	13	0
June settlement	53	0	0
July settlement	53	3	0

"SAVITRI" AT MALAD

"PREM KAHANI" At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED).

"Prem Kahani," the Bombay Talkies' picture, in its sixth crowded week at the Opera House is still one of the outstanding draws in the city. Its many fine qualities have received flattering response from the public and the "experiment" of producing a non-Devika Rani picture may be said to have been thoroughly vindicated. The picture has been, meanwhile, released at Karachi, where it was opened by the Hon. the Chief Minister of Sind.

The capital of Sind is said to have immensely liked "Prem Kahani" and already, we learn, fan letters have started pouring in from Karachi for Ashok Kumar Maya Devi and Vimala Devi. Excellent response is also reported from Bulsar and Kolhapur, where the picture has been released.

The "Prem Kahani" contest has now been closed and the work of scrutinizing the entries has now been completed by the Studio staff. The result (which was awaited as keenly by the producers as by the fans), shows how uniformly well the artistes have acquitted themselves in this picture. In all the three categories, the winners and the runners-up have but a short margin between them. It was in many ways a neck to neck race. Maya Devi tops the list of successful female artistes with Vimala Devi a close second and Sunita Devi, not far behind. Among the 'mere males,' Ashok Kumar having been eliminated for the purposes of this contest, Mohamad Nazir, who plays Chandrakant, leads with the veteran Kamta Prasad and the dancer, Mumtaz following on his heels. Among the songs there was an even keener tie-up but that charming duet sung by Ashok Kumar and Maya Devi by the side of a brook ultimately polled highest. The tabulated results of the voting which were placed before the Studio executives as soon as the counting was finished are said to have gratified them and would, no doubt, help them, to plan their future productions with an eye to the public demand.

A visit to the Malad Studio revealed large-scale preparations for their forthcoming production, which, it is now learnt, is based on the fascinating story of Savitri adapted for the screen from the immortal "Mahabharata," by Mr. Niranjan Pal. The legend is perhaps, the most well-known among the tales of Indian mythology and is, in every way, admirably suited to presentation on the screen. And who could play Savitri—that idol and ideal of Indian womanhood—better than lovely Devika Rani, who, after half a dozen repeated screen triumphs, has by now definitely achieved the front rank position among Indian stars?

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 1

Following a rise of 24 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 234/8 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 235/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising which in the absence of any buying declined prices to Rs. 234/4. The market was steady at this level with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 8 points and later on was reported 6 points up. In the local market there was scattered selling and Broach J/A. delivery was quoted at Rs. 234. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	227	4	0
Broach J/A	234	4	0
New Broach A/M	240	12	0
Oomra May	215	4	0
Oomra July	218	4	0
New Oomra D/J	219	0	0
Bengal May	185	12	0
Bengal July	187	4	0
New Bengal D/J	180	8	0

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Liverpool, May 1.

Weather Cool in Eastern Belt. continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts, more rain expected, getting too much rain.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 1

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank, buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	266 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	827
Banks buying T T	842
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from July)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 30th ultimo	4.94 3/4
Japan London— 1st instant	1/2
Hongkong London— 1st instant	1/3
Shanghai London— 1st instant	1/2 1/2
Java London— 1st instant	8.99 1/2
London Paris 30th ultimo	110.43
London Belgium 30th ultimo	29.29
London Switzerland 30th ultimo	21.59 1/2
London Berlin 30th ultimo	12.30
London Stockholm 30th ultimo	19.40 5/8
London New York 30th ultimo	4.94 3/4
London Amsterdam 30th ultimo	9.02
London Italy 30th ultimo	94.00
Tone of Sterling Exchange:	Quiet
Gold—	
29th ultimo	£7-0-6
30th ultimo	£7-0-3 1/2
Silver London Ready—	
29th ultimo	20 3/8
30th ultimo	20 1/4
Silver London Forward—	
29th ultimo	20 7/16
30th ultimo	20 5/16
Silver New York Ready	
29th ultimo	45
30th ultimo	45
London Discounts 3 Months	
29th ultimo	9/16 p.c.
30th ultimo	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Months	
29th ultimo	11/16 p.c.
30th ultimo	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p. c.
3 months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone: Quiet.	

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES RISE ON DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

General Buying And Covering

BOMBAY, May 1.

Following reassuring London financial advices, disturbing political news and firmness in London and New York Stock Exchanges, the local market ruled firm to-day with a cheerful tone.

There was active buying in Tata Steel shares on prospects of satisfactory dividend. There was a marked absence of any selling and the market displayed good undertone.

The market being thoroughly liquidated and with a strong technical situation showed good rallying power. But recovery will not be easy or speedy. It will take time for the nervous of the market to be restored and regain confidence.

The immediate future of the market entirely depends upon declaration of dividends on Tata Steel shares and the extension scheme which is anticipated.

As far as the Steel industry is concerned, the outlook is promising as long as armament race continues. But the shortage which was keenly felt sometime back is now decreasing owing to rapid expansion in production and absence of normal consumption demand.

After the close of the market it was said that the Board of Directors of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. have fixed dividend Rs. 36 on Deferreds and Rs. 10 on Ordinary. This will have bearish effect on the market..

Among Mill section there was general improvement. Century shares opened at Rs. 192 and after advancing to Rs. 196 closed at Rs. 190. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 900 and after advancing to Rs. 905 declined to Rs. 878 on realising but again firmed up to Rs. 900 and closed at Rs. 892. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 305, while Central Indias changed hands at Rs. 250. New Great came in business at Rs. 242 and after advancing to Rs. 252 closed at Rs. 246. Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 92-8 and Swadeshi closed at Rs. 247.

Cement shares rallied actively Bundi shares opened at Rs. 41-4 and after declining to Rs. 40-12 improved to Rs. 41-8. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 550 and after advancing to Rs. 555 closed at Rs. 546.

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,502 and after declining to Rs. 1,492 improved to Rs. 1,497.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 695 and advanced to Rs. 711 and declined to Rs. 701 and closed at Rs. 705.

It is too early to form opinions particularly at this time when outside factors are so uncertain. The gold problem overhangs and there seems more desire to adopt economy policy in the United States.

Tata Steel Dfd shares opened to-day at Rs. 1450 and advanced to Rs. 1495. but towards the close there was some realising which wiped out the improvement attained after the opening of the session. Ordinary shares also ruled firm. Cotton mill shares were in better enquiry following improvement in raw cotton.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: May 1.

	Rs	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	301	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	892	8
100 CENTURY	190	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	280	0
100 COLABA (nil)	171	4
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	6-9-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	132	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	205	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	46	4
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	6[illegible]	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	246	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	92	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	247	8
100 Swan (nil)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1300	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	111	8
25-50 Central As 12)	37	0
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1522	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375	4
50-100 Indi. (Rs. 2-8)	139	0
100 Reserve Bank	123	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	10
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	167	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	41	8
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	131	4
160 INDIAN. (Rs. 24)	546	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 1

Century (180) 192 196 193 195 190
Bombay Dyeing (870) 900 905 892 878 896 900 892
Kohinoor (296/4) 306 303 307 306 305
Central India (268/12) 281 283 280
New Great (235) 242 252 246
Simplex (85) 95 91 93 92/8
Swadeshi (240) 252 248 250 247
Bundi (39/4) 41/4 40/12 41/4 41/8
I Cement (530) 550 555 545 542 550 546
Punjab (23/4) 30/4
Shahabad (500) 503 518 517
Andhra (1662/8) 1672
Tata Hydro (175/10) 178/12 179/6
Tata Power (1480) 1502 1492 1500 1492 1497
Tram Ord (151/4) 151/4
T Steel Defd (1345) 1450 1475 1450 1480 1475 1460 1495 1450 1455
T Steel Ord (307) 325 327 324 329 324 331 326 327
Tata Steel 2nd pref (177/4) 180 178/8
Bellapur (167/8) 175 173 175
B Steam (277/8) 287 286
B Burma (662/8) 695 690 697 690 711 706 701 705

10 Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2350	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs 10)	395	0
75 Okha (Rs 7)	306	14
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	30	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	517	8
70 United	160	0
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs 14)	1,155	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5,800	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As 4)	5	7
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	11
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Oil (6)	168	12
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1,672	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100 Bom Suburban (Rs 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	205	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,497	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	95	8
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	94	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 1

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/8
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P 1974 107
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled firm to-day in higher London advices.

DIVIDEND ON TATA STEEL SHARES

Defds	Rs. 36/5/3
Ordinary	Rs. 10/-
Second Preference	Rs. 15/-

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Bombay, April 30.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

17th Week (ended 29th April)

1935	11,218,100
1936	11,183,100
1937	12,567,700

Total for 17 Weeks (1st January to date).

1935	184,148,700
1936	184,889,000
1937	200,965,300

100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	56	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1455	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	327	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	290	0
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	175	0
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 16)	286	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	705	0
50 Do. Contry. (Rs 6)	230	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	0
50 B TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	9
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 Indian I and Steel	44	0
100 I BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	137	8
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	650	0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	616	4
15 Scindia	26	14
30 PREMIER CON	90	4
25 Tata Oil (nil)	24	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6 p. c Bombay Steam	298-12	
7 p.c. Bom Tram (TF)	83-4	
5 p.c Centra. India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T F.)	146	4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	15	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	5
5 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	999	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st.	200	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	8
7 p.c Vishnu	592	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
5 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	8
7 p.c Sholapur	80	12
5 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

"Join National Congress In Thousands"

LABOUR LEADERS' "MAY DAY" EXHORTATION

Indian Labour Expresses Solidarity With World's Struggling Masses

At a meeting held on Chowpatty Sands, on Saturday evening, Labour leaders exhorted the workers to join the Indian National Congress in larger numbers, and strengthen the hands of the only strongest Anti-Imperialist organisation. The occasion for the meeting was the celebration of the "May Day" in Bombay. The meeting had been convened under the auspices of several organisations in the City, including the Bombay Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, who presided at the meeting explained the significance of the May Day celebrations which were being celebrated all over the World, since the last 50 years. She said that it was absolutely essential that there should be unity in the Working Class ranks. She said that the Indian National Congress was the biggest political organisation which was fighting for the rights of the people and the workers should join that body in their thousands.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker, who moved the main resolution of the evening said that the spread of Imperialism and Fascism should be resisted and that could be effectively done only by united action of all the anti-Imperialist forces.

Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, J. Bukhari, V. B. Karnik, F. M. Pinto and others also spoke

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the gist of the resolution which was moved by Mr. R. S. Nimbker and seconded by Mr. Indulal Yagnik and which was passed by the meeting:—

This meeting declares its complete solidarity with the toiling millions and oppressed nationalities of the world, in their struggle against Fascism and Imperialism, in their fight for freedom, liberty and bread; sends its warm greetings to the people of the U.S.S.R., the citadel of socialism and democracy and pledges its full support to the people of the U.S.S.R. in the event of a war of Fascist or Imperialist aggression; declares its firm solidarity with the people of Spain in their valiant struggle against Fascism, which has assumed the form of a struggle for national liberation and with the brave struggle of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression and condemns both the Fascist intervention in Spain and Japanese aggression in China as contrary to all dictates of international law and morality; declares its firm resolve to fight in the cause of world peace and denounces the aggressive war preparations of Fascist and Imperialist powers; opines that the fight for the preservation of peace among the nations of the world constitutes an integral part of the Indian people's struggle for national liberation: calls upon the people of India to lay the foundations of such people's front by bringing together on a common platform the I. N. C., the A.I.T.U.C., the A.I.K.C., the A.I.C.S.P. and the N.F.T.U., strongly condemns the reign of terror and police firing against the freedom-loving people beyond the Frontiers, against the Calcutta jute strikers, the prohibition of strike meeting and arrest of workers in the cause of national freedom. The new Constitution as well as the policy of forming interim ministries stands completely unmasked by this era of intensified repression and continued attacks against the elementary democratic rights of the people.

In the opinion of this meeting the formation of interim ministries constitutes a challenge to the electorate which voted against the Constitution in the recent elections. Therefore it calls upon the people of India to put its rejection of the Constitution into action by organising mass resistance on the basis of nationwide agitation for a Constituent Assembly and the fundamental political demands of the Indian people and the economic demands of the Indian masses, extends its wholehearted support to the struggle of the Jute strikers and sends its anti-Imperialist greeting to the jute workers who are bravely carrying on their struggle despite intense repression, firing, arrests etc.; calls upon the citizens of Bombay to organise effective relief for the Calcutta strikers; extends its full support to the struggle of the Indian peasantry against landlord exploitation, debt slavery and excessive state demands and welcomes the rapid growth of Independent Peasant organisation as a sign of national awakening amongst the peasants and supports the fundamental economic demands of the workers and peasants of India as outlined by the A.I.T.U.C. and A.I.K.C. respectively and calls upon all freedom-loving citizens and organisation to support the same in order to broaden the sweep of national struggle.

End Of Impasse Not Yet?

(Continued from Page 13.)

tion of the Congress Parliamentary Parties in the provinces took in pursuance of the resolution of the A. I. C. C., on March 18, on being invited by the Governors in their respective provinces to help them in the formation of Ministries". The leaders of the Congress Parties did exactly what they were asked to do. They did not misunderstand the instructions given to them and clearly explained to them by the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi himself before they left for their respective provinces from Delhi.

MAHATMA'S PHILOSOPHY

The Working Committee resolution is full of Gandhiji's philosophy a philosophy which he has been preaching for the past several years. He has always held that evil should be countered with good; cruelty with kindness; ungodliness with godliness, so on and so forth. Here it is a case of discourtesy being replied to with courtesy. The presence of Gandhiji was no doubt responsible for making the Working Committee pass a resolution which still leaves the door open for negotiations. If anybody knows the Indian mass mentality Gandhiji does, and he knows that the best way to expose the British statesmen's declarations and assurances was to go to the extreme length that one could go consistent with Congress decisions. He wants the Indian man in the street to understand the implications of the demand for assurances and their refusal thereof by the Governors, though the British ministers have been making declarations in the Houses of Parliament assuring Indians that this or that would be done. In one of his recent interviews Gandhiji stated: "I am sorry to have to say that assurances of Ministers given in the House of Commons or elsewhere have been found to be meaningless on critical occasions. Therefore what has been asked for is a definite gentleman's assurance, breach of which would carry consequences which everybody would understand."

MAHATMA ON ASSURANCES.

Another point which bears repetition is the explanation given to those who point out that it is inconsistent to accept office whether with or without assurances, when the avowed object of the Congress is to end the Act. Gandhiji has given a very enlightening reply to the critics when he says: "I nevertheless feel that if the assurance contemplated by the Congress resolution is given, the Ministers in spite of the handicap will so consolidate their position that they can, even acting within the constitution, compel the repeal of the Act and hasten the day of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, whose Act will be accepted by the British people, unless they want to govern India by the naked sword."

Making the position of the Congress clearer Gandhiji states in another place: "As I have already said, and as I have read the Congress resolution, the aim of the Congress is not to create deadlocks, but its aim undoubtedly is to make the Congress position so irresistable as to replace the present Act, which nobody likes, by an Act which will represent the will of the masses. This will be brought about by constitutional means permissible under the Act itself. And if the Congress by the force of its majority and by the skill of Congress Ministers, advances its own constitutional position to such a pitch that British Ministers cannot possibly resist, except by force of arms, surely there can be nothing to grumble at."

The above two statements by Gandhiji give an explanation of what the Working Committee resolution passed at Allahabad means. The Congress High Command is ready to advise its leaders in different provinces to accept offices provided the Governors give an assurance to the leaders that they shall not interfere in the working out of the Congress programme.

STATEMENTS OF ZETLAND AND BUTLER.

From the Himalayan heights they were occupying at the beginning of the month, the British Government have come down. It is plain to everyone that they have realised that they were in the wrong, and the Congress was in the right But yet they do not want to admit that they were in the wrong. There is certainly a difference between what Lord Zetland stated in Parliament at the beginning of the month and what Mr. Butler stated in the House of Commons the other day. Mr. Butler said that it was certainly not the intention of Parliament that the Governors by narrow or legalistic interpretation of their own responsibilities should trench upon the wide powers which it was the purpose of Parliament to place in the hands of the Ministers and which it is our desire they should use in the furtherance of the programmes they have advocated. Mr. Butler has made out a good case in favour of Governors giving assurances demanded by the Congress leaders, if the above statement of his means anything. Then, where is the difference, ask many self-appointed friends of India. The reply is again to be found in Gandhiji's statement that the declarations of British Ministers have been found to be meaningless. "If there is no difference between the Congress and the British Government, why is there so much, hesitation to do a simple thing".

WANTED "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT."

But, Mr. Butler's statement as a whole, specially his reference to "the author of the resolution" does not indicate any anxiety on the art of the British Government to end the constitutional deadlock in six provinces out of the eleven in India. Curiously enough, no reference has been made by Mr. Butler in his recent statement to the question of assurance by Governors to the Congress leaders, though he tries indirectly to satisfy the Congress. The past 20 years' experience has taught Indian leaders never to fall into such traps. What Congress wants is that the Governors of the six provinces should give assurances to Congress leaders and enter into a "Gentleman's agreement". Nothing less than that would be acceptable to the Congress.

From the reports that have appeared about the Working Committee meeting at Allahabad, there is clear indication that there was no difference among the members of the Committee or those that were invited to consider the question of the assurances. Everyone was as firm as before, some of them firmer than they were before—that Congress should not accept Ministries without assurances being given by the Governors. The difference seems to have been whether the Congress should stiffen its attitude or not. The Left Wingers seem to have favoured that after the discourteous statements made by the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State and the former's insolent reference to Gandhiji, the Working Committee should bang the door against further negotiations. But Gandhiji was able to convince them that the right way of approach to the problem with eye on its effect on the Indian Freedom Movement, was to keep the door open. Reply with courtesy to their discourtesy" was his advice.

UNITED ACTION

Allahabad saw what has not possibly been seen in Congress High Cammand during the last two years and more the anxiety for United action, whatever might be the action that might have to be decided upon in the near future. To-day there is no Right or Left within the Congress, at least so far as the Congress attitude towards the Delhi resolution is concerned. If anything, everyone has become one of the Left and that Left is the Indian National Congress.

It is a Constitutional Fight. The Government and its spokesmen have not missed an opportunity during the past several years to tell Congressmen to take to constitutional fight. Alright, say the Congress leaders to-day, we are ready to fight you on the constitutional plane? We have the majorities in the legislatures and we want assurances from Governors.

The British Government and statesmen know that Congress is on firm ground; that they are right and the Government is wrong in refusing the assurances. And it will certainly not be the fault of the Congress if it decides on another method of fighting the Britishers after having found that the Constitutional method is useless.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR INJURED.

AHMEDABAD: May 1.

Mr. Rustamji Patel, a sub-inspector of Police, was seriously injured in a motor accident. He was taken to hospital and his condition is reported to be precarious.—A.P.

Sane & Sardesai Deported From Sholapur District

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 1

Mr. Sane, President, Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur, and Mr. S. G. Sardesai, have been deported from Sholapur District under the Emergency Powers Act.

Several organisers of the Union have also arrested during the last fortnight.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of May 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. **500**

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

THE MOTHER

(Continued from page 12)

small toy for her only son. The little coral lips were wreathed in lovely smiles at the sight of the bright-coloured trifle and the little chubby arms clasped the painted toy in a close embrace even in sleep. And every morning found her at her place in the streets, and life had become more and more of a duty to her and less and less of an unbearable burden.

The days sped on wings. The world went on unmoved on its course. A change came over her child, like the transition of summer to autumn, like the flow of the river into the sea, like the imperceptible fading of twilight into mellow night. A mournful sweetness seemed to have become the staying asset of the innocent face. The painted toy lost all its charms of a sudden. All at once, the child seemed to have grown very wise; and an everlasting question seemed to have settled on the wide-open eyes. The smiles, which gradually had become few and far between, had a deep solemnity in them with a tinge of serene resignation in them. For hours would he lie on his back, staring with wide, questioning eyes at nothing in particular. There was ever a dreamy, wistful, aged look in those eyes. He became more and more docile and submissive, and took his milk and food with philosophic indifferentism, without the healthy clamour which is the privilege of the child.

The loving mother could scarcely understand what had come over her child. She thought the child had tired of the toy and yearned with all a mother's fondness to get him a new one. Whenever she bent down over her child, his searching look would be steadily fixed on her tearstained face in what seemed a rich mixture of pity, love and longing. An eternal question was ever surging in his bright eyes: "How do I happen to be here?" He seemed to be lost in a strange world, which he had a vague and uncertain recollection of having visited once before.

The mother strove more than ever to earn enough to keep the wolf from the door. The days were bad; there was economic stress all round; commerce was at a standstill; charity was rare. Many and many a day she earned just enough to preserve the innocent from want, and she herself went without a morsel. Her face became wan and withered, but she found the panacea for her hunger and thrist in the little upturned face of her infant.

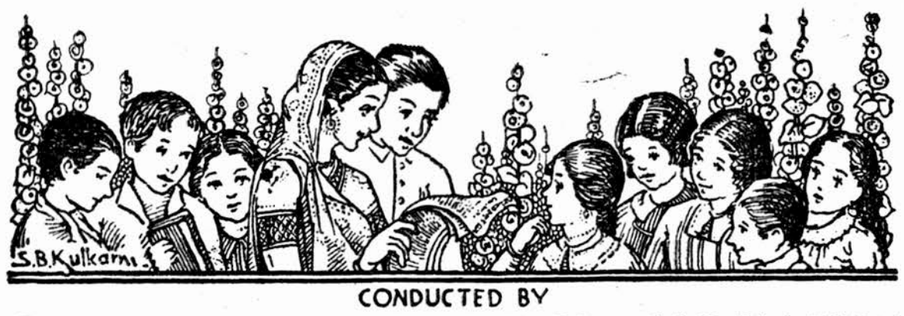
The night was far advanced. The busy town had gradually sobbed itself to sleep. Now and then, a stray vehicle rumbled along and left for a few seconds a dull echo on the air. A dark shadow now and then slunk past,—a homeless wanderer or a guilty destitute. The worn mother, hapless and exhausted, dragged her footsteps through the deserted streets, shrinking timidly away from the gruff voice of a policeman or the obscene joke of a passing drunkard. For the first time in all her motherhood, the burden on her arms seemed to be heavy. She had tramped the streets of the city all through the day without obtaining a pice. Starvation was staring her in the face, starvation for her child more than for herself. She was in despair. She slowly pushed aside the rags that covered the little face and looked at it tenderly.

There was the food for her starving soul. The little eyes were half-open; the little lips were smiling. He seemed to be playing in Dream-land with the angels.

Slowly, she gained the temple near the river. But even the door of the All-Merciful Mahadeo was closed against the destitute mother. She sank down on the steps near the gate, and carefully laid down her precious burden on the ground by her side. Her head dropped down on her bosom and with one arm round the bundle

(Continued on page 44)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week again I got an opportunity to visit the Terminal Anniversary Celebrations of the Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir, Vile Parle. As usual the children were in their best elements when they came on the stage, for either a dance, or a song or a dialogue. And it was indeed a treat to be in their midst.

Of course, amongst children our Balkan-ji-Bari member Bro. Jayant was the best. His dance of a Prisoner was so natural and so nice that everybody could not but

"HOW DO I LOOK."
(Photo by Nair).

praise him. His companion in the little dramatic piece, Bro. Shyam Sundar, who is also a member of Our Children's Association, acted his part very well.

To help and encourage the children in their performances, their teacher Mr. Pratap Bhai had also taken a part in the drama. He acted "King" very beautifully. And Syt. Shesh Namle Bhai, Principal of the Bal Mandir, who was, I believe, on the stage in spirit at best, could be found in the best of his moods. May the institution thrive and continue to do service to children, as it has hitherto been doing!

By the by, I have been receiving entries from you for the last colouring competition in quite a good number. Many of them are really very nice. I hope to announce the names of the prize winners in this competition next week. So please be on the lookout. I am thinking of giving another nice competition, too—but for that, perhaps you will have to wait for another week more. Well, in any case, we meet here next Sunday, as usual!

WAYS AND WAYS

There's a way of saying "Yes"
That is more like saying 'No"—
A hurt way, a curt way,
A way we mustn't show.

There's a way of saying "Thanks"
That is more like "I don't care"—
A slack way, a black way,
A way we mustn't dare.

There's a way of saying "Fine!"
That's as cheerful as a smile—
An easy way, a breezy way,
A way that's well worth while!

A SURPRISE

A SCENERY

SOPHIA—THE SIMPLE

(By "Bhrung")

Sophia was such a simple girl!

Her attire consisted of a simple white spotless frock, without the least trace of foppery or frill around it, her light brown hair just turned over in a simple style and plaited without a ribbon to its end, her face wearing the faintest trace of a smile, and of a very quiet nature. Intelligent in class, she rarely was found playing with her other class comrades. Did she not desire to play with them? Was she not fond of playing? Had the games, that held such great interest for the other girls, the other girls played with such zeal, held no attraction for her?

One day, before the school hour had approached, her class mates were playing about in the room, when Sophia entered her class. At once the girls began to twitter and whisper amidst themselves and started jeering and leering. What must be the reason? They did not like Sophia much. Their innocent hearts, infected by the touch of the modern world, did not approve the girl's simple tastes. How very different she was from them! How dare this simpleton mix with them, who were so well adorned with ribbons and clips and costly multicoloured frocks having frills and laces, costly and beautiful?

Smilingly Sophia advanced forward and approaching one of the girls, said, "May I too join the game?"

The words seemed to daze the girls around. Preposterous! How dare this girl suggest such an impossible thing? She, to play along with them!!

And then, quite suddenly all of them broke out laughing, a laugh that cut Sophia to the quick. She went and sat in a corner, and morose, while the other girls again began to play.

They ran about, one chasing the others, while poor Sophia sat alone as if discarded from their lot.

On the table of the teacher was a glass vase containing flowers. While the girls were playing along and running helter skelter, unheeding the barriers of the numerous desks in the room, one of them, in trying to avoid the touch of the chasing girl, dashed against the teacher's table thus causing the vase to dislodge from its place and fall down.

Crash. The vase broke in innumerable bits. Silence. All the girls gasped in fear. What could be done now?

And then, a babble of voices broke forth, each trying to accuse the other, that it was on account of her that the incident had happened, while each in turn began running down her mate's voice in a louder tone. Reason had left all of them.

A step. Hush! All stood aghast, while the teacher suddenly made her appearance in the doorway. Casting a look around she demanded, "What does all this mean?"

No reply.

She calmly walked over to her seat, and sternly said, "Get to your seats."

Hurriedly, all the girls got to heir seats, and sat awaiting further admonishment from the teacher. None dared look into their teacher's face. Ever so smiling and loving, her face now wore a stern look.

"Who did this? Let her stand up."

Terrified, the girls looked at one another. None rose to acknowledge her fault. A moment passed, most tense and acute.

Sophia cast a look around. All her class mates looked so terrified! She seemed to have made some resolve. The next moment she stood up. All the girls gaped

"At Noon under the shade of Trees"
(Photo by Prabhakar)

"Work and Rest go ill
(Photo by Nair)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

at her. How could they believe their eyes?

The teacher, fully aware of Sophia's nature, was astonished too. Yet she was determined to punish the one at fault.

She flared out, "Did you break this?"

Sophia stood mutely with down cast head.

"Then come over here and receive your punishment."

Sophia stood mutely with down-while the teacher, going over to the cupboard took out a cane from there.

The cane was raised while the piercing eyes of the teacher were scanning Sophia's face.

But the cane never descended, for the next moment a convulsive sob fell on the teacher's ear. Sharply she turned her head only to find Sarla sobbing bitterly. By now, three or four other girls too had followed Sarla's footsteps. The teacher was non-plussed. She was puzzled. She could not understand what all this meant.

Laying the cane aside, she called Sarla near and said, "Now, now, do control yourself like a good girl. Be quiet, dear. and tell me what all this means. Why are you crying?"

With many a sob between, Sarla at last narrated to the teacher all that had happened. Again the voice of the teacher was just as loving and kind as usual. She said, "Sophia, I am proud to nave such a noble girl as you in my class, and Sarla, nay, all of you there, I am equally proud of you all too for confessing your mistake, and I pardon you all most readily. Be more careful in future."

Sighs of relief escaped from many lips, while the sad and gloomy faces began to wear smiles by and by. After the day's studies were over, all the girls gathered around Sophia, kissing and hugging her to their tiny innocent hearts with a real feeling of love and respect.

Do you think Sophia lacked friends ever after?

A GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN
(Sent by Sis. Vatsala).

One morning we stood by the seaside, my friend and I. The little white clouds raced over the sky, and a gentle, delicate breeze came rustling over the farm. It rather made us freeze! We thought of going home.

But soon two lovely babies, hand in hand, caught our eager eyes. They fluttered on the silver sand like pretty butterflies. "They are lovely!"—I said.

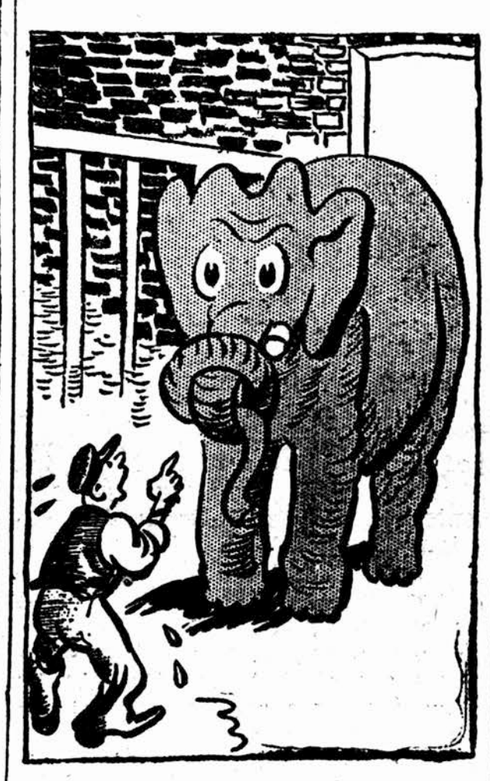
They laughed and frisked about. They smiled with joyful hearts, no doubt. We watched them for a short while. We left them with a gladsome smile. "What large, blue eyes."—thought I, "there's heaven in those eyes!"

Our Humorist At Large

She: "I don't want to see you again."

He: "Oh, you want me to put out the light."

Furniture salesman (to customer), "Our nightwatchman says this is the most comfortable bed he's ever slept in."



"You won't squirt water at me again in a hurry!"

"You have been sleeping instead of working."

"Really, sir. . . . .!"

"But you have been lying with your head on the stamping pad."

"Yes, Jackie, you are just like your Father,—you have his eyes, his nose, his hair. . . ."

Jackie: "Yes, and his old trousers."

"Our new patent suit for corpulent gentlemen. The white inset at the waist gives the impression of absolute slimness."

A BALANCING GAME
(Sent by Bro. Jehangir.)

Here is an amusing game for an even number of players.

Players are divided into pairs, and each pair take a turn in the game. The first pair of players stand facing each other. Both players take two dessert-spoons and hold them in the left and right hands.

Each left-hand spoon must hold a potato big enough to balance, and the two players must try to unbalance the other one's potato with his empty spoon, at the same time keeping the balance of his own.

The first player to lose his potato loses the game, and the winner stands out until all the other pairs have taken a turn in the game. Winners pair off, and the game continues until the champion is found.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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Swedish Drills

Organisation Of Physical Culture In Sweden

(BY CAPT. BO LINDMAN, President of the Swedish Amateur Athletic Association).

The first appearance of athletics in Sweden was in an age when every man had always to be ready to take up arms in defence of hearth and home. The Swedish ancestors realised that athletics were of real importance in the task of welding the coming generation, body and soul, into good soldiers and useful citizens. And so there was a real interest among the Swedish forefathers in strenuous and healthy sports. The children of a later age, though living under very different conditions, have not degenerated in this respect. The magic power of sport has kept its hold on men, none the less because their heads are bent over desk and plough, saw and anvil.

In out time the essential character of athletics has completely changed; its main task is no longer to train and harden young men for warlike pursuits, but to give them back some of the freshness of spirit the rosy cheek, and the powerful arm, which have disappeared in an industrial age. The attempt to distribute the blessings of athletics throughout the whole population is of the greatest importance in a modern community. and for some time past powerful forces have been at work to enable the modern citizen, in the best possible way, to attain, in some degree, the classical ideal of "mens sana in corpore sano."

English Influence

The present character of Swedish athletics is due to English influence in its early days. The youth of the country were, quite naturalyl, the first to notice new life stirring, but gradually the whole country came to realise the possibilities offered them. Interest, once aroused, turned to excitement. and when devotion and enthusiasm until to-day the Swedes are a people with an absorbing interest in every aspect of modern physical training. Such an attitude also alone is a boon to any country but it is even more fortunate that large sections of the population, of all classes and ages, not only approve but take an active part in various games and sports. A further advantage is provided by the climate and the type of country in Sweden, which make some form of sport possible at all times of the year; the very size of the country is also favourable to a free and untroubled spirit in sport and athletics.

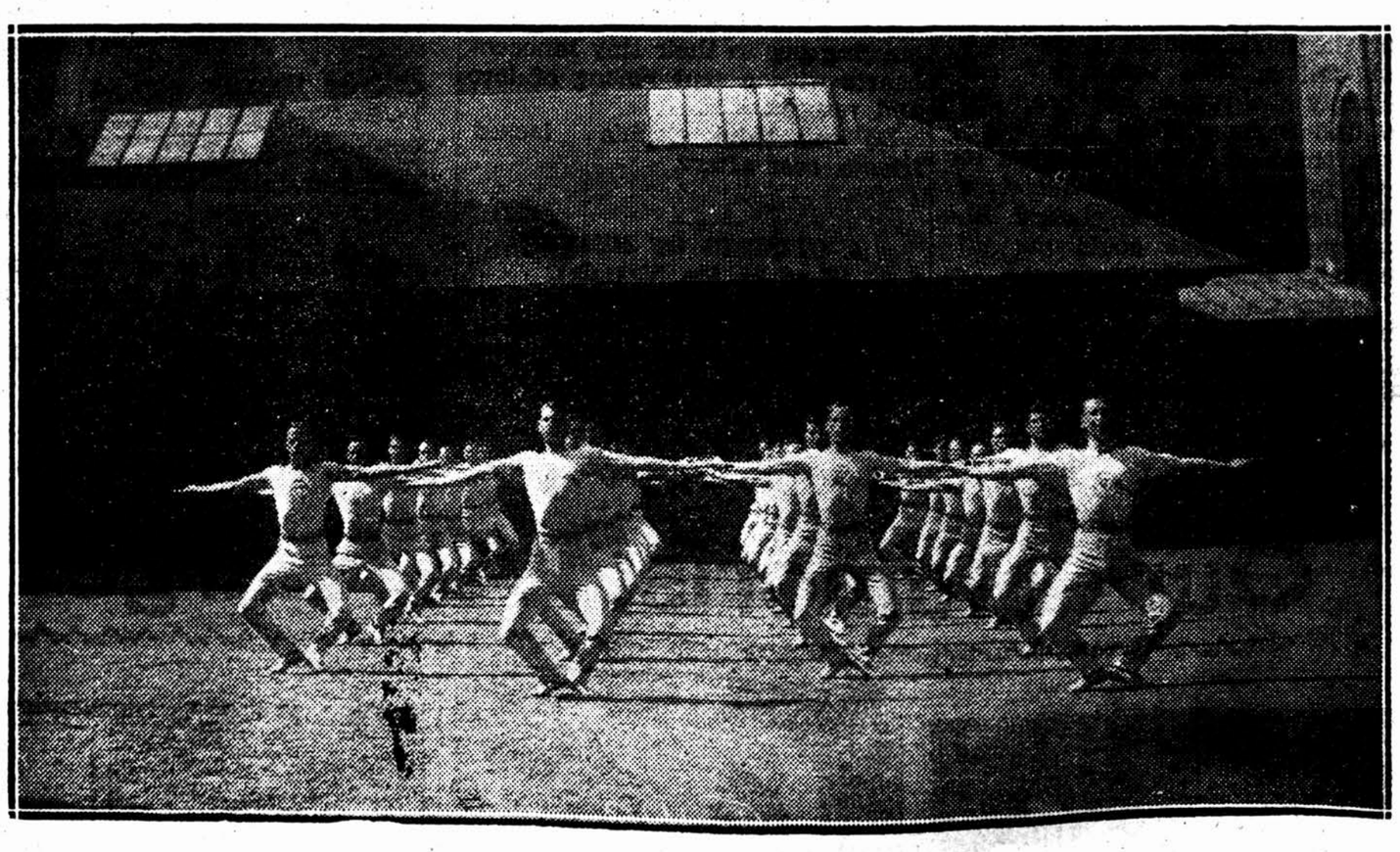
National Association

A national association for Swedish gymnastics and athletics was founded in 1903, with a constitution so carefully worked out and so adaptable to all new developments that hardly any amendments have been necessary since it was drawn up. A clear understanding of the organisation of Swedish athletics is best attained by considering first the direction of the movement which is in the hands of the body we have just mentioned, the National Association. This body is a federation of other national sporting associations, and as under the control of a council of thirty members and a chairman. These thirty members are elected and in addition two members are appointed, one by the Government and one by the once influential Society for the Development of Sport. The elected members represent, for a period of three years, various local or national organisations. The Council appoints, from among its members, an executive committee of nine persons, together with the specially appointed members; this committee is the real director of the athletic movement in Sweden.

In the Provinces the National Association is represented by regional associations, which are miniatures of itself in their own areas. They are federations of the various clubs and associations in the province, i.e. clubs for wrestling, track or field athletics, football, swimming or skiing, and have authority over these. This arrangement ensures co-operation and good relations between various types of local association as well as efficient national leadership.

Besides the regional associations there are other organisations which come under the control of the National Association. These are concerned with the direction of the different branches of sport over the whole country. They do not come into conflict with the National Association, to whose authority they are obviously subordinate, or with regional associations, for spheres of influence are clearly defined which leave these special associations with mainly technical points to decide (where they usually follow international regulations). In any case the weight of their common aim, to develop sport and athletics in Sweden, usually ensures loyal and effective co-operation. A further point to note is the existence, in some regions, of local branches of these special associations. This is the case where one branch of sport is particularly popular and makes unfair demands on regional associations. It is not in any way due to dissatisfaction with existing bodies, but solely to save them from overwork and to ensure that responsibility for one sport is borne by those who are most keenly interested in it. Football is the main example of a sport using this type of organisation. These local branches are, of course, in some matters subject to the authority of regional associations, as well as their own national council.

Not all sports practised in Sweden are represented in the National Association, though the most important are there, for membership has been partly determined by the expenses involved in the exercise of the sport and its accessibility for the general public. Luxury sports are therefore excluded, and riding, for instance, has never been represented on the National Association.



SWEDISH DRILL

All in all, however, twenty different sports are now represented on the Council, as well as the Swedish School Gymnastic and Athletic Association. This latter body is extremely important as being responsible for the physical education, in gymnastics and sport, of all Swedish children of school age.

We have already seen that farsighted and forceful men guided the first steps of the athletics movement and gave it a support which was essential in the period of change at the turn of the century. If we adopt the common saying that the history of Sweden is the history of its kings, we can say that the history of Swedish athletics would have been other than it is, but for the real interest and effective intervention of the Royal House.

Swedish Crown Prince, Chairman Of Council

H. R. H. Crown Prince Gustav Adolf was among the first to support the active athletes in the struggle for the creation of the National Association, and was the obvious first Chairman of the Council, a position he filled for thirty years, until 1933. It is highly characteristic of this Prince that he was Chairman in deed as well as word. He was present at practically all the preliminary meetings. He contributed much by his splendid personality to the movement of whose value for the youth of Sweden he was fully convicted. When the ever growing call of public duties compelled the Crown Prince to retire from active leadership of the sports movement, it was clear that his eldest son, Prince Gustav Adolf, would take over his position. The Prince's genuine interest in sport can, of course, be explained by the fact that he is a healthy young man, who, like all young men of his temper, feels

(Continued on page 44.)

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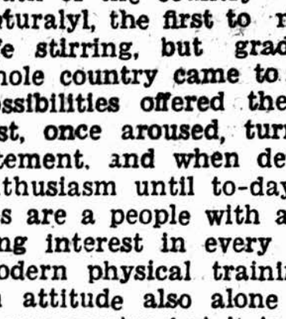
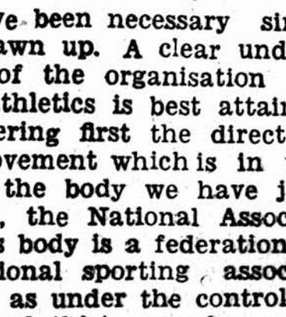
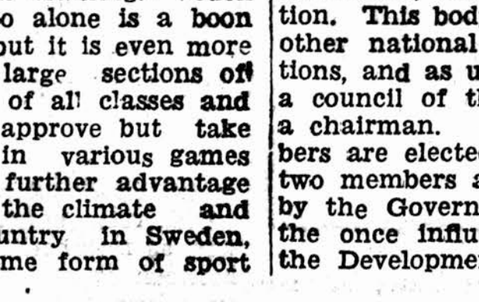
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A Page For Women

ALBANIA BANS VEILS

Boom In Lipstick And Rouge Sales Is Expected

Tirana, Albania.— Shopkeepers looked for sales of lipstick and rouge to triple to-day when the law prohibiting Mohammedan veils became effective.

Here and there was a timid blush as the Albanian women first showed their faces in public; others joined in jubilant burning of the veils as a symbol of their new freedom.

King Jog sponsored the law as part of a social reform programme for his tiny nation.

"BRITISH RACE NOW ON ITS WAY TO EXTINCTION!"

The British race is faced with extinction if the decline in birth-rate continues at its present pace.

This is the opinion of Dr. G. F. McCleary, former Deputy Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, expressed in a recently-published book.

In 100 years the population will have shrunk from 40,000,000 to 4,000,000, McCleary affirms in his book. "The Menace of British Depopulation."

Within the next 38 years, the author believes, the population of Great Britain will fall to 31,452,000 and after that it will go downhill with a headlong rush.

"If," says Dr. McCleary, "our present fertility and mortality rates remain at their present level, we shall enter upon a period of continuous decline that can end only in extinction."

WOMAN LEAVES LEGACY TO MONKEYS

Monkeys of the London Zoo, "who are inclined to be neglected by the public at holiday times" were left regular supplies of fruit by Mrs. Berthe Marie Heer, of South Norwood.

Mrs. Heer gave £80 to the London Zoological Society to provide an income out of which to buy fruit for the monkeys who are sent to the sanatorium on the three Bank Holidays of the year and on Boxing Day.

Dr. G. M. Vevers, superintendent of the Zoo, said to a press representative:

"It was kind, but rather unnecessary of Mrs. Heer to make this bequest. There are usually ten, and rarely more than twenty monkeys in the sanatorium, and they are always adequately fed."

TRUE LOVE, A LA YUGOSLAV

Dena Stanislavjevitch, an innkeeper of Smederovo, Yugoslavia, fell in love with a singing girl in a cafe, but the girl refused all his advances.

Madly in love with her, he visited the cafe where she worked and asked her to sing his favourite song, for the last time.

As the plaintive notes of the melody were heard, Dena ran amok. Here's what he threw on the cafe fire: 300 small cakes, 12 dishes of pastry, five pounds of sausages, seven pounds of sweets, three roast chickens, a side of bacon and a roast suckling pig.

Then he smashed all the glasses, mirrors and bottles in the place. After three days' hard drinking, he paid for the damage and his drinks and returned home again—apparently still in love.

The care and feeding of infants is one of the features of the Dalton School Nursery, New York. The children, from three weeks to several months of age, are of poor parents who gladly permit the school to care for them during daylight hours. At night the kiddies are returned to their own homes. The latest methods of child care are taught to the students, and under the skilful guidance of a medical doctor and graduate nurse in charge, they soon become adept at the art. Photo gives a glimpse of the Nursery at feeding time.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Little coal will be consumed if a fire is 'banked' by covering with a mixture of coal-dust, ashes and a little water. The fire will keep in for a considerable time.

Make out a weekly time-table and allot one big job for each day. Do the washing one day, the ironing the next, and each day turn out a room, etc.

No caterpillars or small insects will remain in cabbage, cauliflower or lettuce if these greens are soaked in salt and water for an hour or so before preparing.

"Oniony" knives should not be used for preparing other vegetables, as they leave an unpleasant smell. Keep one quite separate for this vegetable.

Quite a new way of fastening side openings, and even at the front and back of necks, is to have lightning fasteners. They give a neat finish.

Rub hair tonic in with the tips of the fingers and massage the scalp well by actually moving it by rubbing round and round under the fingers.

Coffee should not be allowed to boil after it is made. Keep it hot, if you must, over very low heat. For the best results, coffee has to be served immediately.

Shiny places in well-worn clothing may be dulled by sponging with hot vinegar before pressing.

POWDERED APPLES AS BABIES' DIET

New possibilities for the apple have been opened up by experiments begun in Germany and now being continued in the University of Oregon Medical School, U.S.A.

It has been found that an apple powder can be made which loses few of the properties of the original fruit and is particularly well adapted for mixture with cows' milk to benefit infants and young people.

It provides uronic acid to destroy toxins in the body, speeds up the digestive processes, eliminates organisms that cause disease and may reduce the high death-rate of children under two years of age.

This death-rate, it has been thought, is caused by lack of acid in the stomach in summer and by respiratory infections in winter.

Apple powder, which will not be put out as a patent food, but in doctors' prescriptions, may become the most important item in the nursery medicine chest and the old saw may have to be changed to: "Apple Powder Makes Mothers Prouder".

COOKERY BOOK CODE

Here are some more definitions for your recipe file.

Macedoine—Mixture of different vegetables or fruits.

Marinade—To soak in lemon, oil or wine; to pickle.

Mignon—A delicate bit.

A la Mode—After a common-mode or fashion

Pate—Paste or dough.

Paysanne—Peasant style.

Potage—Soup

Printaniere—Spring vegetables cut in small squares.

Puree—Rubbed through a sieve. a thick soup.

Ragout—A stew of meat and vegetables.

Rissoles—Mint-seasoned fish or meat, rolled in batter and fried.

Roux—Brown sauce.

Saute—To cook quickly over a hot fire.

Timbale—A pie raised in a mold.

Vol-au-vent—A dish made of chicken, meat or fish, baked in rich puff paste in small tart.

SUFFRAGE FOR FRENCH WOMEN

PARIS.—The Senate passed on the "softies" of higher educa- second reading a bill designed to give married women civil rights independent of their husbands control.

Final passage of the bill will entail modification of the Civil Code to accord legal recognition to the status of French women.

Under its terms a married woman will be free to perform all acts of civil life and dispose of her salary without marital authorization, and to enter into contracts, in so far as these do not conflict with matrimonial obligations.

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Here is the answer to women who have always hoped for a liquid skin cleanser that would quickly and completely remove dust, dirt and make-up. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cleansing Oil penetrates deeply into the pores, and dirt and stale make-up vanish instantly. It leaves your skin soft, smooth and immaculately clean. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cleansing Oil is especially convenient when traveling or when you wish to refresh your skin in a hurry. Try this modern way of keeping your skin beautiful.

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Dr. P. C. Ray's Autobiography

Under the caption of "A Compendium of Bengal," "Nature," the leading English organ of Science publishes a review of the 2nd Vol. of Acharya P. C. Ray's "Life and Experiences," from which we give the following extracts:—

The second volume of Sir P. C. Ray's "Life and Experiences" is concerned chiefly with economics and politics and very little with chemistry. The author calls it "a compendium of India under British rule"; but this description is rather too comprehensive. The book is written by a Bengali who loves Bengal and has devoted his life to its welfare. To him, the rest of India is an incident, sometimes even an encumbrance. Other patriotic Indians hold similar views regarding their particular province or State and the reader thus readily realizes some of the difficulties which confronts the Central Government and the reasons for the establishment of provincial autonomy.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

A quarter of the book is devoted to an illuminating history of education. There is little doubt that education in India has gone seriously astray. The uneducated masses have no real desire for their children to be educated, and thus we meet the phenomenon of the school which hurriedly comes into existence on the arrival of the inspector, to vanish as rapidly when he has departed. In such circumstances, progress can scarcely be rapid. But what is progress? Experts hold fundamentally divergent opinions as to what constitutes a suitable form of education, and even if there could be some general agreement as to the system, how is the education of some three hundred million people to be paid for when they are too poor to contribute even fourpence a head per year (the amount of the much-debated salt tax?) It would seem that the only solution of the problem is for patriotic Indians in every village to devote an hour or so daily to the instruction of their weaker brethren.

It is generally assumed that universal primary education is a desirable goal, but is this so? If any conclusion can be drawn from the thousands of luckless graduates who, after many years

ACHARYA RAY

of self-denial and overwork, are unable to secure the salary of a cook or a chauffeur, even primary education may not always be a blessing.

GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANCE

A recitation of the misdeeds of the Government of India fills most of the remainder of the volume. No one will deny that blunders have been committed, the greatest of which, perhaps, was when, with seven dead Delhis before them, Government set to work to construct an eighth, and this not merely a temporary winter residence for officials but a city which was to surpass in magnificence and costliness any of its predecessors. Small wonder if critics assume that Government has no desire for economy and no real interest in the welfare of the country, and, indeed, that behind every action, no matter how well-meaning, there lurks some sinister intention.

A man of science, however, who knows how readily his carefully planned experiments may go astray, before leading to improvement and final progress, should be chary of finding fault with others until he can point out a better way.

EXAMPLE OF JAPAN AND ITALY

Japan and Italy are held up as examples of what may be accomplished but there is a fundamental difference. The Japanese are bound together by a patriotism greater, perhaps, than that of any other nation, while the progress made in Italy is the result of a compulsion which would never find favour in India, even if it were administratively

(Continued in Col. 4)

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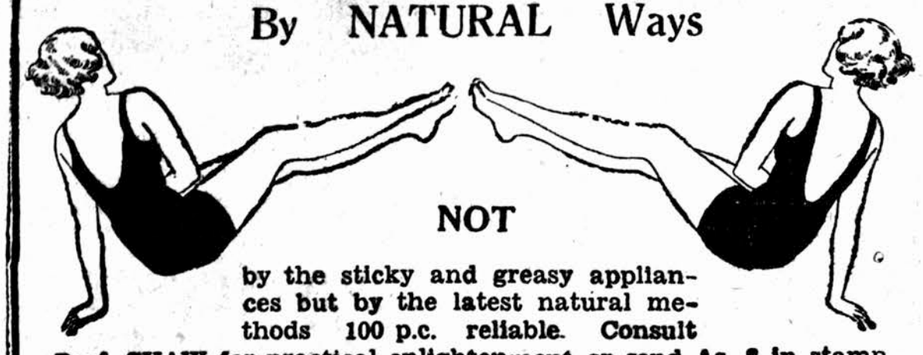

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New Literature With A Vengeance

(Continued from Page 10.)

the worker's wife, the worker's children.

A play, one pleads, in order to justify itself, has to contain some element of the dramatic; that the artist achieves his effect, not through rhetoric of personal diatribe, but essentially through the media of character; and that the effect induced in the spectator or audience is sustained by the fundamental principle of reportage and naturalism. The required atmosphere is to be created through speech and gesture that must conform to truth in this artistic sense.

GORKI'S VIEW.

The literary critics of the Progressive Writers' Association would seem then to misrepresent the ideas of the kind of literature that the late Maxim Gorki and other leaders of the Soviet literature had had in view when they formulated their demands at a recent Soviet Writers' Conference held at Moscow. One may not accept the entire ideology defined on that occasion by Gorki, Radek, Bukharin and other spokesmen: but Gorki, in spite of the concession he made to the demands of his personal situation, deplored the qualitative fall off in the production of the contemporary Soviet writers while advising them to cultivate and perfect the methods of even bourgeois artists if the former aspired to create real literature.

Ideological or political sympathies count for very little if the writing however professedly 'progressive,' fell short of the immortal phrase of Mr. Fowler Wright: they can on the contrary inflict the greatest harm as far as the vital interests of the Association are concerned.

One fails to see any connexion between the ideology of new realism and any of the plays under notice. The incidents and characters, which are very thinly disguised (regrettably, one must say) would appear caricatures of personal significance to the author alone. They are microscopic representations and caricatures of purely personal experience and leave one cold undoubtedly because they fail utterly to touch the reality that ought to lie outside of the individualistic (one uses the term in its doctrinaire meaning) experience and values. There is not here either the will or the power of what Pudovkin picturesquely calls the 'wide embrace' that not merely the cinema but the literary work of almost all important European writers of the present day achieves with such phenomenal success.

(Continued from Col. 3)

possible. The Indian, on the other hand, is essentially an individualist, although there have been many broad minded and great men who have the country's interest at heart. Sir P. C. Ray is fully aware of this trait; indeed, he says: 'A great drawback in our national character is that as soon as the founder of the concern dies, his sons or successors quarrel among themselves as to who should manage it". He points out frankly many other shortcomings of his people and exhorts them to frugality, honesty of purpose, self-reliance and patriotism. Those who know him are well aware there could be no better preacher, for throughout his long life, he has practised every precept he preaches with a vigour which is beyond admiration—yet how many heed his advice? True reform must come from within; until the individual learns that service to others is as vital as self-interest, no Government on earth can bring prosperity in *place of poverty and misery.*

Obesity—Stepping Stone To Diabetes

Malady Not So Dreadful As Popularly Feared—But Is Almost Always Amenable To Treatment

(BY DR. T. P. BASU, M.B., F.C.S., Lon.) In Charge, Diabetes Research Department, School of Tropical Mdicine, Calcutta).

What is diabetes? In the language of the layman, diabetes may be described as a disease in which part of the food one eats is, not utilised by the system but escapes as sugar through urine. This state is brought about by a diseased condition of a gland called the Pancreas (or the sweetbread), which is situated in the upper abdomen behind the stomach . One of the most important functions of this organ is to produce a kind of secretion, which is now known as 'Insulin' and which goes directly into blood and helps in the utilization of sugar in our system, thereby giving us energy for work. In diabetes, this function of the pancreas becomes defective, i. e. it fails to produce an adequate amount of 'insulin' and thus the utilization of sugar in the system is greatly handicapped. The net result of this state of affairs is that the unutilized sugar begins to accumulate in the blood and in the tissues, and when excessive, is thrown out into the urine as a waste product. The continual loss of such a valuable foodstuff as sugar naturally produces much weakness and emaciation. As the sugar in the blood becomes more concentrated, more fluid is required to keep it in solution, and this accounts for the excessive thirst in diabetic patients. The large quantity of fluids taken to ally thirst gives rise to the excessive and frequent urination which the diabetic patient suffers from.

Avoid Idle occupations

Having described how diabetes is brought about, I am now going to state briefly what types of people usually get diabetes.

All authorities agree that the association of diabetes with obesity is quite a common occurrence in a large proportion of cases. This fact itself should make one ponder and serve as a serious warning to the fat people. Obesity, by itself, is a disadvantageous physical state. It is a great handicap to the general activities of the individual and it is definitely unfashionable.

A fat person has a poor musculature. A large part of the sugar in our system is burnt up in the muscles. In fat people it would seem as if the muscles become so loaded with fat that they are unable to burn sugar. It is no wonder, therefore, that 'obesity is a stepping stone to diabetes'.

It is imperative that obesity should be prevented at any cost. All of us have heard the well-known saying "Laugh and grow fat" I do not know what truth there is in it but I would like to give my readers a slogan of mine—"Grow thinner and laugh longer" That, I think, should be the proper attitude and the proper slogan for all fat people. If that is not quite impressive, I would like to express it in the form of a warning to my fat friends, namely, that —"Whatever is added to the waistline is by subtraction from or all the expense of the life-line".

I would now pass on to the second important cause which helps to bring on diabetes, i. e., the lack of physical exercise combined with overeating,—a most pernicious habit, unfortunately very common amongst the rich and the leisured classes. There is absolutely no doubt now that physical exercise plays a very important part in the prevention of diabetes. It helps the muscles to burn up the excess of sugar in the system and thereby reduces the strain on the pancreas. It has been stated by some authorities that exercise increases the production of insulin.

Question Of Heredity

A third factor, which, I think, I would do well to bring in here, is the question of inheritance and heredity in diabetes. It is a complex question and there is still a great deal of difference of opinion as to whether diabetes can properly be classed amongst the truly hereditary diseases, though, no doubt, there are many families where it can be traced to run back for three or more generations. My object here is not to discuss the question but the reason why I have brought in this point is that this idea of hereditary tendency to diabetes has unfortunately taken rather a firm hold on the public mind, with the obvious result that members of diabetic families are apt to take a pessimistic view of the thing from the very beginning. Whenever things go wrong with them, they are far too ready to lay the blame on themselves for leading a lethargic and gluttonous life which, no doubt, is much more responsible for giving them the disease than the family gift from the forefathers. It appears to me that the time has come when attempts should be made to combat this fatalistic outlook on the disease, which is far too prevalent. To attain this object, the education of the public is necessary. The simple principles of the right ways of living, such as, the control of the body weight, physical exercise and moderate eating habits should be brought home to them in season and out of season by such agencies as popular lectures and demonstrations, newspapers and broadcasting. The public should be made clearly to understand that diabetes is a disease which can be prevented by reasonable efforts. They should be told definitely that sedantary habits predispose a person to diabetes, and physical exercise prevents it.

I now come to the last item, i.e., the position of the general public in the diabetes campaign. It is somewhat regrettable that in spite of the immense progress that has been made in the successful treatment and control of diabetes at the present day, the general public still more or less ignorant and apathetic and thus entertain many misconceptions about the disease and its proper treatment. One of the baneful results of this ignorance and apathy is the encouragement and the foothold it gives to quacks and dealers in secret medicines who never miss their opportunity of trading on public ignorance and public apathy through the medium of highly coloured advertisements in the lay papers and other agencies. Here, again, is another good reason why the education of the public is necessary

The Diet of the Diabetic—what he should and what he must avoid

Social Aspect

It is also regrettable that the social aspect of the disease has not received that much of attention in the past as its importance demands . One who has come into intimate association with the diabetics, who has looked upon them as friends and objects of his true sympathy and earnest good wishes, cannot but feel sorry at the great social disadvantages which fall to their lot.

It has occurred to me many a time that if it were possible for the diabetics, especially the young diabetics, to form a colony of their own where they could live under congenial conditions, free from worry, the progress of their case would receive an added impetus from the happier state of mind in which they could naturally be. They would not then realise what they miss, they would not then feel how and why they are different from other people; the perpetual self-control which is sure to become a habit with them, will not then appear to them as anything enforced and extraordinary.

To a diabetic the malady always appears to be a dreadful thing, no matter whether the disease is classed as mild or otherwise. This attitude of the diabetic is greatly helped and fostered by the air of pessimism with which the general public view the disease and is likely to do a good deal of harm by making him careless and callous about the consequences. I should like to take this opportunity of bringing home to my diabetic friends that this is entirely a wrong and unreasonable view to take of their ailment. Given proper opportunities, there is no reason why the diabetics of the present day should not live long as his fellow non-diabetics, provided they are intelligent, honest and always willing to carry out the treatment faithfully.

Avoid Over-eating

If a patient is given an option to choose as to which of the chronic diseases he would like to have, I am sure he will choose diabetes for various reasons. First and foremost, an uncomplicated diabetes is almost painless as compared to many other chronic diseases that could be named, like cancer and rheumatism. Unlike tuberculosis it is clear and not contagious. Unlike chronic heart diseases it does not restrict one's activities seriously and, in contrast to many chronic skin affections, it is not unsightly.

Moreover, diabetes is almost always amenable to treatment and the downward course of the disease can be promptly checked. It is a disease, the successful treatment of which rests, in the main upon the patient himself, who should possess the requisite qualities of wisdom, honesty, self-control and courage.

A Message Of Hope

I must conclude this article by conveying a message of hope to my diabetic friends. There is no doubt that their position to-day has improved immensely in view of the continued and intensive researches carried on by scientists all over the world. These are still going on with increasing earnestness and vigour. It may be that the accepted ideas of to-day will be replaced by something better and more encouraging for them to-morrow. History teaches one great lesson, and that is that man has within himself the great urge by which to-morrow is made better than to-day.—"The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

SWEDISH DRILLS

(Continued from Page 40)

drawn to sport, but it is also due to the interest inherited from his father and also his mother, the lovely Margaret, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, a true daughter of her country, not least because of her keen interest in sports.

Financing Of Organisation

Any consideration of the enormous organisation that lies behind Swedish sport and athletics inevitably prompts the question—where does the money come from? A few years ago the answer would have been—practically all of it from voluntary contributions and gate receipts. The Government has, however, always looked with a friendly eye on the athletic movements, and has been willing to give it some financial support. Such grants were used for the maintenance of the central organisation. Valuable help has also been given by national and local authorities in the laying-out of various grounds for athletics and games. Particularly in recent years, when unemployment figures have been high, the building of tracks and grounds has to a large extent been the solution adopted by national and local authorities in their efforts to find work for the unemployed.

In the last three or four years England has provided, surprising as it may sound, a considerable source of revenue for Swedish sport. Betting on football results, mainly the results of English League matches has been legalised, and a monopoly on the right to organise it has been given to a State-controlled company. The Government benefits thereby to the extent of very large sums, and has been very generous in the allocation of grants for various athletic ends. In the latest allocation several million kronor were distributed, mainly for the acquisition of "capital goods," that is the building of sports grounds and swimming baths, the provision of other equipment, and the training of instructors.

The following statistics may also be of interest as an illustration of the development of athletics through the years. In 1904 about fifty clubs, with some 5,000 members, were affiliated to the National Association. Ten years later there were 600 clubs and 60,000 members. Ten years after that, in 1924 there were 1,350 clubs with 145,000 members, and in 1934 there were 3,675 clubs and 270,000 members. The last two years have shown a proportionately greater increase, 4,750 clubs, with 322,000 members affiliated to the National Association. In the same way affiliation to the Special Association has increased, and the four largest are now the Amateur Athletic, the Football, the Skiing and the Gymnastic Associations.

Sports Outside The Association

The short accounts of organisation we have given above do not by any means afford us a complete picture of Swedish sport and athletics. As we have seen, the National Association does not include all kinds of sport; for various reasons some organisations have remained independent. Riding we have already mentioned, and another sport practised by about a hundred thousand Swedes is shooting. Racing, in a car or on motor-cycle, in motorboat or aeroplane, is also independent, as is perhaps the most typical of all Swedish sports, namely, sailing. To sails is a deep instinct in a country with 6,000 miles of coast, and very broken-up coast at that, with over 100,000 lakes and innumerable rivers.

The Defence Services have formed a special association, the Swedish Military Athletic Association, which has a certain degree of independence, though it controls sports which normally come under the jurisdiction of other associations. Peculiarly characteristic of Swedish sport are the number of organisations founded to encourage the development of particular sports. The oldest of these is the big Central Union for the Encouragement of Sports, founded in 1897, which has always played an influential part. Its aim is to give financial support and carry on propaganda in various ways for the development of all sport. The Crown Prince is its president. Skiing owes a lot to the Society for the Encouragement of Skiing, an organisation that grows yearly more powerful. It has promoted the building of several hotels suitable for skiiers, mainly in the mountains, but also in other areas. By means of such activities, and also by the organisation of tours to the skiing centres the society has achieved much for Swedish skiing, and more for the physical education of the young generation. Another body of this type is the Society for the Encouragement of Swimming, which during its short life has done much to promote the art of swimming, and has done valuable work in co-operation with the Swedish Lifesaving Association.

Cycling also has a propagating society of this kind, which encourages the use of bicycles in touring. The Swedish Tourist Association, and the various Scout Movements, and other similar bodies co-operate actively with sport associations where their interests touch, but their normal activities are of another kind, and need not be discussed here.

Interest Of Royal House In Sport

The Swedish Royal House takes an interest in sport that is by no means exclusively academic; indeed, its members take pleasure in joining in the various games and sports, often competing in public events, and frequently with success.

King Gustav V has many strings to his bow. His favourite sport, apart from hunting and fishing, is tennis a game in which he is, despite his seventy-seven years, an absolute master. In doubles he is a frequent and eager competitor, and he has won, and is still winning innumerable prizes, both in Sweden and on the Riviera, which he visits regularly. The Crown Prince appears less often now, but in former years he was a keen athlete and player, and a frequent participant in the combined military events. Few sports are unknown to him, but the one is most probably fond of its golf.

The Crown Prince's sons have also in various ways shown their skill in sport. Prince Gustav Adolf, the President of the National Association, has won many cups for riding, and been successful in running and jumping. Finally, the Prince is the Swedish sabrefencing champion, a sport to which he has devoted himself recently.

Prince Gustav Adolf's brothers have also shown a real aptitude for sport. Prince Gustav Adolf, the President of the National Association, has won many cups for riding, and been successful in running and jumping. Finally, the Prince is the Swedish sabrefencing champion, a sport to which he has devoted himself rehcently. Prince Bertil held the record one year for standing high jump, and Prince Carl Johan was the schools skating champion.

Our royal house could hardly set their people a better example. A people who have such a deep-rooted interest in sport, and the majority of whom are active in some form of it, ought to reach a high standard in international competitions. This is true of the Swedes who have produced many eminent athletes to compete with the world's elite. We cannot go into detail here, but it is enough to say that, if the Olympic Games are taken as a test, the Swedish teams have been successful ever since the London games in 1908, and have always appeared in the front rank. At London, Sweden was the third; in Stockholm in 1912 she took first place, in 1920 second, 1924 third again, 1928 fourth, 1932 return to third, and in 1936 she fell back to fifth place.

These figures tell a tale, and it must be remembered, too, that the population of Sweden only amounts to 6½ million people.

These observations are merely intended to furnish to an interested foreigner a few ideas of what is happening to-day in Sweden in the sphere of sport and athletics. What is certain is that many efforts have been made to create an effective but flexible framework for Swedish sport a framework within which each can enjoy his own games or sport, but where he can still feel that it not only serves his own ends, but is ultimately intended to bring the whole nation to that blessed state of "mens sana in corpore sano." It is an ideal at which the people as a whole, and not only each individual, must aim.

THE MOTHER

(Continued from page 37)

of rags by her side, the homeless mother fell asleep, completely worn out in mind and body.

In a civilised city, even the doorsteps of the House of God cannot be a sanctuary to the homeless and the bereft.

"Hey, who's here? Get up from here! This sort of thing won't do."

The voice sounded thick and stern and a bull's-eye was flashed on her face. She opened her eyes to find law pursuing her like a curse even unto the feet of God. She meekly answered, "I must have fallen asleep; I just sat down for a minute's rest; I shall be moving. I thank you for waking me."

Even a policeman has a heart somewhere within the body. The custodian of law and order rejoined with kindhearted gruffness, "It is all right; you are too young to safely walk along the streets of this town alone at midnight, you know. Go home and get a good sleep; you look tired." Then, his eyes alighted on the bundle at her side. All his professional suspicions were aroused again and he asked sharply in his official tone, "What is that in those rags?"

She replied, "Oh! it's only my child" and with the true pride of a mother, she drew the clothes aside and after administering a warning "Hush, he's asleep!" she held up her baby for admiration. The beam of the policeman's lantern turned and settled on the sleeping face, and he stooped down with a softened expression. He was himself a father and he had left his young child sleeping at home in his confortable cradle.

The policeman stiffened up suddenly. There was horror in his eyes.

"Good Lord! It's Dead!"

"What?" A piercing shriek broke the stillness of the night. The mother collapsed on the floor like a lump. When she slowly opened her eyes, she convulsively clasped the cold bundle to her bosom. She sobbed hysterically, "Oh don't say he's dead! He can't be dead..... he's my only baby....."

There was the suspicion of moisture about the eyes of the policeman; his manly voice was choked, as he said in a soft and kindly whisper, "It is God's dispensation; please go home, poor dear! when I turn round in half an hour, I should not see you here."

The heavy footsteps of the policeman died down in the distance. All was quiet once more but for the occasional sob, which sounded weird and ghostlike. Close by, the river gurgled along the steps of the ghat like a mournful melody.

"Home!" the word sounded strange and soothing. Where was her home? Not among the haunts of the world's men and women, to be sure! The frail tie which bound her to this little world and its puny inhabitants had snapped. The illegitimate darling of her heart had passed away from her. A void had been created in his place which nothing could fill up.

Home! The bereaved mother laughed hysterically and dried her tears. Yes, she would go home! For a moment she looked at her child. The face was still like a flower, but it had withered away. The smile was still playing on the pale lips; the eyes were only half-closed as in dream. To all appearance, the baby might still have been simply asleep; but the little spark was extinct.

She heaved a long, heartbroken sigh and gathered up the cold remains to her breast. Slowly she got up and tottered to the river ghat. In the solemn darkness of the midnight, the river was flowing smoothly along, except where, here and there, it stumbled, against a jutting wall. It looked in the darkness like a rippling girl turning round the corner and with a mischievous smile, beckoning those behind to follow. The ghat lay silent and dark and the ragged figure with a bundle clasped to its breast stood like a melancholy ghost on the stone steps.

A soft kiss was whispered on the quiet night air. A sudden splash; a faint gurgle. All became quiet once more. The mysterious silence of the river was unbroken.

When the policeman on his round turned back to the doorsteps of the temple of Mahadeo near the river, he heaved a relieved sigh to find them deserted. Obviously the broken mother had gone home to weep out her agony in undisturbed solitude. And, he quickened his homeward footsteps, with the sleeping face of his own smiling baby dancing before his eyes!

(THE END

MIND

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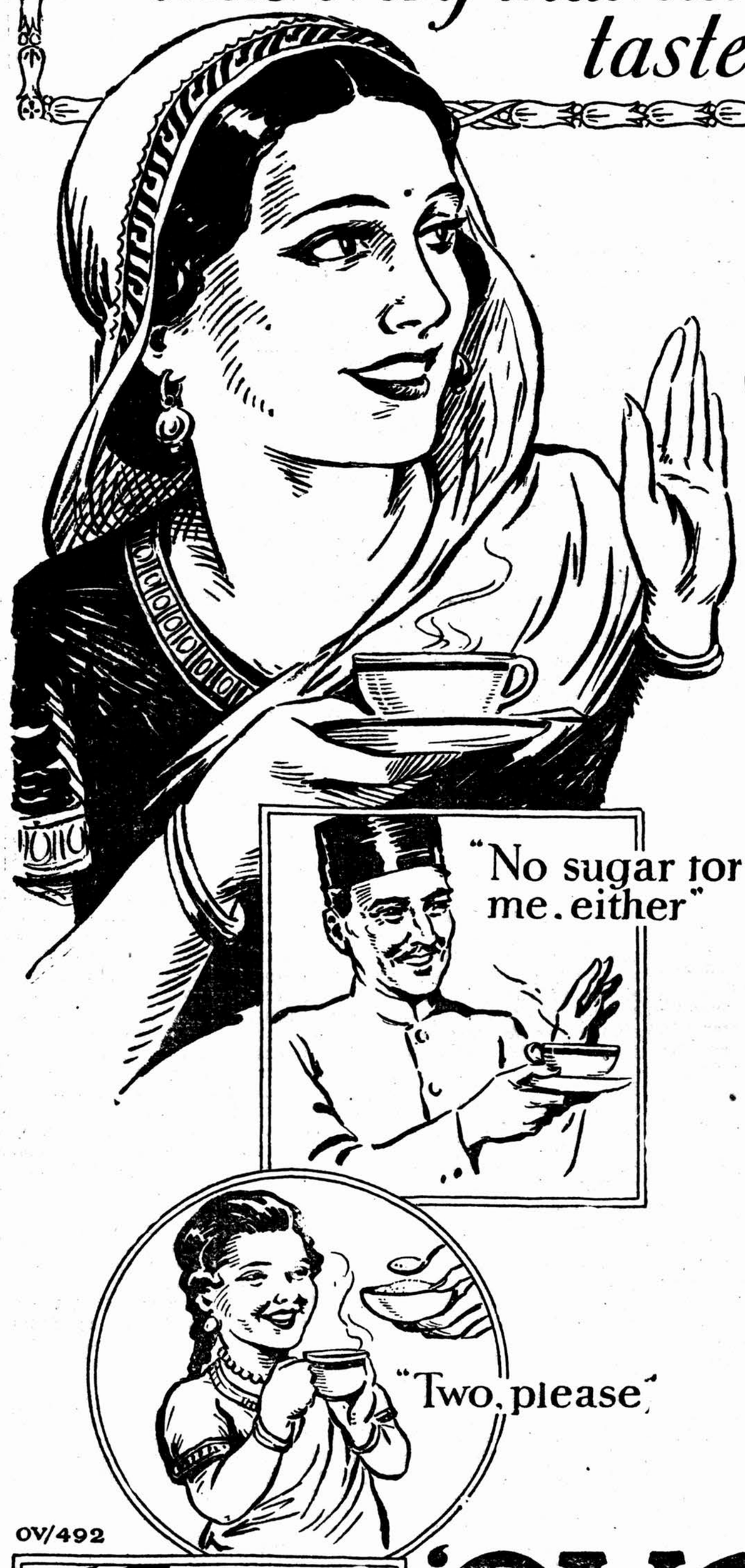

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For instance, most people have their own preferences as to the sweetness of any beverage they drink. It is therefore important to note that 'Ovaltine'—unlike imitations—does not contain any Household Sugar. The majority of people find the flavour of 'Ovaltine' perfection itself, but if further sweetness is required sugar can be added in the home. Remember, sugar is cheap, and there is no reason why you should pay a fancy price for it as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Thus, by not using sugar or by adding it to individual taste, you can adjust the delicious and characteristic flavour of 'Ovaltine' to suit everyone. 'Ovaltine' therefore possesses very definite advantages over imitations, which already contain a large percentage of Household Sugar and thus cannot be adapted to individual requirements.

Always remember that 'Ovaltine,' unlike imitations, does not contain Household Sugar or a large percentage of Cocoa—ingredients usually added to give bulk and reduce manufacturing costs. This is one of the many reasons why 'Ovaltine' is so economical in use. The nourishment it provides is so concentrated that only a small quantity is required to make a cupful.

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I RETURN

(Continued from Page 7)

old pastor. 'You can speak in the town hall. You can be a friend. But you cannot speak in my church because you are of a different spirit.'

'Well, but he has message', my friend put in.

"That makes no difference. He is not a member of our synod.'

"The Rock Of Gibraltar"

Then my friend asked. 'Suppose I brought a great man from the East to speak in your church. He had a true message. He really knows the Master. He is the disciple John come back to earth again. Would you keep him out because he is not a member of your synod."

'Ah, but he would be', retorted the old pastor, 'Because he would be of the true spirit.'

The discussion was good natured, so I asked him. 'When we go to the pearly gates, will St. Peter ask if we are members of your synod or not?'

'St. Peter!' the old pastor fairly bounced in his chair. 'You to talk about St. Peter! He can be glad, he is in heaven himself.'

That ended the discussion which we all three enjoyed, we shook hands cordially, my friend and I departed, and smiled over our encounter with the Rock of Gibraltar.

I Return—And Face Fresh Problems

After having absorbed the American ideals and view-points, I returned to India. Here again I was rudely shocked at the things as they are. This disappointment may be due to my becoming accustomed to another way of life. The first problem I faced on my return was how to adjust myself to Indian conditions.

The second, was that of employment. I was fortunate immediately to secure a job, although it is said that in many places in India, American degrees are not recognised. I am inclined to think that in such a big country like India it should not be very difficult to get jobs. Men with English degrees are without employment because the trouble is in maldistribution. That is, not getting the right man in the right job. In an attempt to make honourable living I have known men with university degrees to do such work that most people with ordinary education in India would never condescend to handle.

The third problem I became interested in was that of comforts of life. I asked one of my friends who was in America at one time 'Could you tell me why is it that an average Indian is unable to secure even the ordinary comforts of life as compared to an average American?" The answer was that we lack in India long term credit facilities, and our belief in the saying "every man for himself and the devil for the rest". To find out, why it is impossible for an average Indian to lead a better life, I questioned a man who at once exploded in anger: "Why do you ask me that question? You know as well as I do, with the present system of credit facilities, people of moderate means can never be expected to have a home of their own".

The fourth, was that of wages and the bargaining method of Indian employers which pulls down the standard of living. It is said that the average wage for an unskilled labourer in industry ranges from 4 to 8 annas a day of which fully 80 per cent. is spent on food and cotton clothing.

Finally, the greatest problem with me as one who has returned from abroad is how to retain all that which I have found to be of value in my training in America and how at the same time conduct myself as a decent member of Indian society. It is obvious, however, that I am unable to discard everything learnt abroad nor can I submit to traditional ways of behaviour which the orthodox expect of youth.

cern which manifests itself in at-

A COLD IN SUMMER

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It is summer now and with some it's a habit to suffer from Cold in this season. Think not that such a trouble is in natural sequence of the climatic change. It often turns out to be a forerunner of a still graver mischief —Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. It is always wise to be timely warned and take the right precaution. Modern science gives in your hand a rational remedy which is both a definite Curative and a Preventive in all cases of Chronic Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and such respiratory disorders. It's Dr. PUROHIT SWASHARI. Doctors believe in its efficacy and prescribe it with confidence.

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"NEITHER THE ACCUSED NOR THE ACCUSERS"

(Continued from page 1)

tempts at improvement in a disinterested way.

There are three main divisions of Indian students receiving their education in England. First there are the children of rich Indians or highly paid Indian officials who are sent to an English public school at a tender age and who receive all their education in that country. With very few exceptions like that of Pandit Jawaharlal, most of these people on their return live a life of upper class luxury and exclusion coming in little or no contact with the common people. Secondly one finds young graduates of arts and sciences who are either aspirants to the membership of the Indian Civil Service or who want to secure an English degree in the same subjects as they have done in India with the sole object of getting a suitable (meaning a highly paid) appointment. A sprinkling of engineering and technological students can be included in this group. The third group is made up of post-graduates students who had certain amount of training in their own special subject prior to going West and who take advanced courses in the subject. This group mostly includes young men comparatively older in years, their ages varying between twenty-eight and thirty-five years. These people know what they want and are keen on acquiring definite knowledge. Being of maturer age they are also more balanced in their outlook and are capable of discriminating the real from the unreal. They know their responsibilities and are careful about what they spend and what they get in return. They make full use of their opportunities and do not place the social side of their life before their academic career. They return home fully equipped to take up the special responsibilities in India which are theirs by virtue of their qualifications.

In Search Of "Good-Time"

It is the middle or the young graduate class of the "England-returned" students who are the subjct of the present discussion. Several of them are failed I.C.S. students while most of them are just holders of an ordinary English degree without any special knowledge of any one subject. Their number far exceeds the demand that may be for them. In many cases their determination to go abroad (or being sent by an indulgent parent) preceded their selection of a career, with the result that they reach England without any definite objective. Their doings in England are only questioned when the poor disillusioned parent finds out that the education was expensive out of all proportion to its utility.

They go to Europe as comparatively immature impressionable youths. Most of them usually are under some sort of a discipline and control either at a college hostel or at home during their Indian college career. Many of them never had the chance of handling large sums of money and a cheque book. Their living in India was modest as compared to what they get in England. Without having anyone to control his actions and with a liberal allowance the young hero thinks of nothing but having "a good time" and that too, according to his own ideas. As I have said before, the admissions to British Universities are getting more and more difficult to obtain with the result that one meets several Indian boys doing nothing but having "a good time" while waiting to be admitted to some course. As a result of this aimlessness one can show several examples of students who wanted to be engineers finishing as barristers or others who went to study chemistry coming back as graduates in literature.

"Sex-Starved"

These young men reach a free Western country at a stage in their life when their whole physical being is in a sexual turmoil. Prior to leaving India hardly any one of them had any sexual experience. Many of them, coming from the socially backward Northern provinces, never before had even a chance of coming in close contact with an adult girl. As a matter of fact, as is common in our country most of these boys are sex-starved. Imagine the reaction when they find themselves without any parental or elderly control. "B.Sc. Tech." and Mr. Kureshi admit of our boys having sexual experience in England. I do not think there is anything bad in it if it is done with all the intellectual outlook on the problem which Mr. Kureshi assumes every Indian boy to possess. One does not dispute that the sexual act is a personal question. It certainly is if it is indulged in with the outlook of a rationalist. The West may be in the grip of a sexual revolution but Mr. Kureshi certainly deceives himself and others when he imagines that the Indian student indulging in promiscuous sexuality in England does so out of a rational conviction, that it is his own and no one else's concern and does no harm to anybody. Completely rational sexual freedom between two persons is only possible if both the persons are of the same intellectual level and have thought over the problem together. It is not possible between an immature sex-starved young man and an ignorant uncultured girl who is simply out to have "a good time" at anyone's expense. The talk of intellectual freedom of action is empty if one of the persons has not risen above the bare minimum of physical consciousness.

Inferiority Complex?

If Mr. Kureshi wants to do something for the Indian I am afraid his method is wrong. He must not assume a superior role but must descend to the level of an average Indian. When he talks of Indian women being just good enough for procreation he refuses to have a broad outlook and probably looks round only within his own narrow social circle. He would talk better sense if only he had seen the scores and scores of women peasants and industrial workers managing both the home and their work. It is a pity but I cannot help coming to the conclusion that this superiority pose is just an expression of an inherent inferiority complex. If it was not there, a man who has travelled abroad would certainly return home with hope and with the firm conviction that essentially all human beings are the same and that the ordinary average Indian is in no way inferior to the overage European, if he is properly guided and educated.

Personally I wish that more and more Indian students go abroad for higher education with a definite ideal and utilise their opportunities to the fullest so that when they come back they will work for the advancement of our country. Indiscriminate aimless education may only result in disappointment and embitterment. Indians have every right to question even foreign-returned student as to what he has done and what he has to give to his country for having had the chance of a modern education. We are a poor people and can ill afford the luxury of a Western education if that education is likely to produce empty-headed snobs.

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In The World Of Bridge

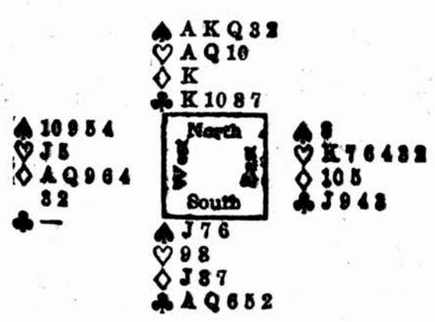
A BIG SWING

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

A hand in the final round of the Great Lakes team-of-four championship offered a nice choice of slam contracts, and created an enormous swing. At one table six spades was settled on as the final contract, and here is a lead-directing double properly interpreted by the opening leader defeated the contract before it was well under way. At the other table careful play was all that was needed to bring home six clubs.

North, dealer.
North-South valnerable.



The bidding at the table at which six clubs became the final contract was as follows:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	2 ◇
4 ♣	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

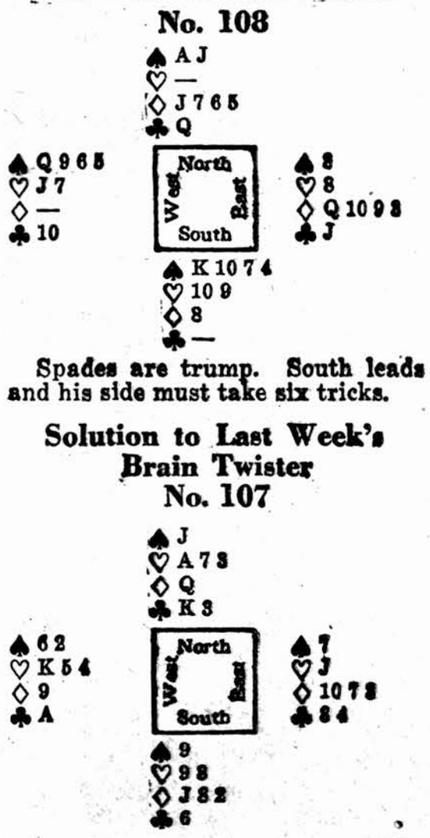
West opened the diamond Ace, and shrewdly by continuing with the diamand Queen. Dummy ruffed with the seven, and declarer deciding that if the clubs lay in one hand there was greater chance of their laying in the East hand, due to the fact that West had bid diamonds and obviously had a long suit, laid down dummy's club King. When West showed out, it became necessary to pick up East's Jack and nine of trumps. The ten was led, and East covered, declarer winning with the Queen.

Now only careful analysis was necessary to hit on the proper procedure. Declarer's problem was to enter dummy, lead the eight of clubs through the nine, then since East would hardly cover, to return to his own hand in order to draw the nine, and finally to return to dummy in order to cash the spade suit.

Since declarer could get all the discards he required on dummy's spades, unless the suit were to break 5-0 the heart finesse was quite unnecessary. Therefore, a heart was led to the Ace, and the eight of clubs led through East. The lattter correctly refused to cover, and eight held the trick. A low spade was led to declarer's Jack and the club Ace drew East's remaining nine-spot. Then a spade back to dummy completed the job.

At the other table West bid diamonds over clubs, and when North raised clubs and the North-South partenership finally landed in a six spade contract, West doubled. This double in the Culvertson System, far from asking the lead of the doubler's suit, demands another lead, and East had little difficulty in imagining that West was void of clubs and would ruff the first lead.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 108



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 107

There is no trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

South leads the six of clubs, playing dummy's King. Regardless of the West's return, North cashes the high spade, the high heart and high diamond. The three of clubs is then led, and East must win and give South the balance.

Dog On Trial For Biting

250 Children And Grown-Ups Hail Verdict Of Acquittal

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

Two hundred and fifty children and grown-ups brushed joyfully past specially deputized court officers to the side of King, 4-year-old Belgian shepherd dog, when Justice of the Peace Hamilton Hicks acquitted the pet of a charge that he was vicious and had bitten an 8-year-old boy on the playground of the King Street School during afternoon recess March 11.

King's trial for life lasted an hour, and might have continued a lot longer had not Frank S. Stevens of Mount Kisco, defense counsel, announced he would cut his case short because "the movie cameramen's lights are toasting my forehead". His application for dismissal of the charges, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove a case was granted despite the prosecution's question to the court:

"Are the dogs going to school or are our children going to school?"

Justice Hicks didn't answer that question but a half hour later, after facing the flash of photographer's bulbs and the petting of a hundred admiring school children, King returned under S P C A escort to the tavern operated by his master, Wilbur Herman. King had departed for the court earlier in the day after bidding a tentative farewell to his Pekinese pal, Ting-a-Ling.

Francis Brown, alleged victim of an attack by King, testified under direct examination by Wilbur G. Saxon of Chappaqua, counsel for the child's father, that he had stumbled on the school playground March 11 and that King had bitten him on the finger as he lay upon the ground. Francis's father George Brown, is a truckman.

Under cross-examination Francis acknowledged he liked King very much and denied he had ever held a stick in his hand while playing with the dog, but under defense counsel's gentle but persistent questioning, he began to sob and was permitted to rejoin his parents in the rear of the crowded court room.

Johnny Demms, who said he is a schoolmate of Francis and is "7, going on 8", testified he saw King jumping at a stick held in Fancis's hand at the time of biting incident. George Hunter, Chappaqua resident, testified that King had once approached him, growling, but he admitted a neighbour's shout had caused the dog to run off. With that the prosecution closed its case and Justice Hicks granted a defense motion for dismissal.—"New York Times".

RACIAL PURITY—A MYTH

(Continued From Page 3)

continually about their 'pukka' breed and who have little good to say of "half-castes."

Endless Mixtures

The awful, unstable political situation in which the West finds itself at present may party be laid at the doors of extreme nationalism. The truth is that no nation or race can throw stones at the other as regards purity. The human family is at least a million years old, and for hundreds of thousands of years its numbers have roamed to and fro on the surface of the earth. It stands to reason that there must have been endless mixtures. Just because our history cannot be traced back more than 6,000 years, there is no reason for us to be single-track minded. Who dares say that future research will not open up new sources of knowledge, so as to enable us to think more rather than less of our neighbours, whether white, yellow, brown or "coloured"? I hope that with greater forbearance among nations and a firmer belief in the advantages of race mixture from suitable stock bred in proper surroundings, future generations will learn to 'practice' international goodwill instead of merely rendering lip-service to it. When that day arrives, they will be glad to know the presence or absence of a little bit of pigment in the skin should not warp their maturer judgment, but rather treat each human being at his own worth.

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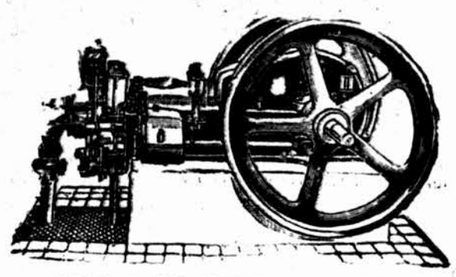

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A woman apprehensive that she should pass her destination, poked the bus conductor with her umbrella.

"Is that the Bank of England?" she asked.

"No, mum", replied the conductor," them's my ribs.'

* * *

"What are the prices of seats?" inquired a young woman at a country fair.

"Front seats half a crown, rear seats a shilling, and programmes threepence," announced the gatekeeper.

"Here's threepence," said the young woman. "I'll sit on a programme."

* * * *

"Do you know," said a dance-band fan to her friend, "that some crooners are paid £5,000 a year?"

"Why," said the friend, 'that's what the Prime Minister gets!"

"I know it is, and the Prime Minister can't croon a note."

* * *

He had taken a postal course in chemistry, and having a sore throat decided to cure himself. With pride he handed the chemist his first attempt at a prescription.

The chemist read it twice doubtfully.

"Well," he said at last, 'is it a very big dog?"

'Arry's in 'orspital."

"Gon on!"

"Yus: a case of misunderstanding."

"What d'you mean?"

"'E threw 'is fag-end down a manhole and stamped on it.'

* * *

Sergeant Blowbag was holding forth to an admiring crowd of Tommies in the mess-room.

"Once I was surrounded by the enemy," he boasted, "and I had only my rifle to defend myself with. What would you have done if you'd been in my boots?"

All eyes turned towards the sergeant's big feet as a voice sounded from the rear:—

"Why, sergeant, I should have dropped into one of those boots and fired through the lace-holes."

* * *

A woman took down the telephone receiver, but the line was in use. She heard another woman remark, "I just put on some steak to cook so I thought I'd call you up."

Five minutes later the first woman again tried to use the line. The other women were still talking. Impatient to make her call the first woman broke in: "Madam, I smell your steak burning."

There was a horrified scream, receivers slammed and the line was open.

The irate diner called the waiter.

"What's the matter with you this evening?" he demanded. "I began with fish and now you bring me soup. You ought to know that soup comes first.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter in a confidential tone, "but between you and me, sir, the fish couldn't wait any longer."

* * * *

Customer: "Are these eggs quite fresh?"

Grocer (to his assistant): "Feel those eggs, George, and see if they're cool enough to sell yet."

* * *

The train halted for a moment at a small station. A traveller reached out of the window, called to a boy, and said: "Here, son, is a shilling; get me a sixpenny sandwich and one for yourself."

Just as the train started to pull out, the boy hurried up to the window and shouted: "Here's your sixpence, mister. They only had one sandwich."

* * * *

"What induced you to strike your wife?" asked the magistrate.

"Well," replied the prisoner, "she 'ad 'er back to me, the frying-pan was handy, and the back door was open, so I thought I'd take my chance."

"Rheumatism," said the doctor, "causes a man to imagine that his joints are very much larger than they actually are."

"I know," explained Mrs. Smith; "our butcher has it!"

* * *

At the end of the eighth round the badly bruised boxer thought he had had enough for one evening.

The seconds did not agree with him, however, and declared that he still stood a chance.

"But," pleaded the boxer in a tired voice, "I can 'ardly see 'im."

"Never mind," said one of the seconds, cheerfully, " 'it 'im from memory."

* * *

One side of the famous Devil's Glen was open to the public; the other was kept strictly private by the landlord.

An American visitor, ignoring the notice boards, was walking up the private side of the glen when he was met by a fiery old man who shouted: "What do you mean by trespassing on my property?"

"Gee!" replied the American. "I knew this was the Devil's Glen, but I never expected to meet the proprietor."

* * * *

An Archbishop, staying at the house of some friends, was greatly impressed by the fact that each morning, before breakfast, he heard someone in the kitchen singing a hymn.

On congratulating his hostess on having such religious servants, he was told: "Oh, that's the cook's hymn for boiling eggs. Three verses soft, five verses hard."

* * *

"Please, madam," said Mary, "I've knocked the marble clock off the sideboard."

"Has it stopped?"

"No, madam, it's gone straight through to the basement."

* * *

A tourist in the East was being pestered by a guide who dogged his footsteps for hours.

"Look here, my lad," said the tourist in exasperation, "if you follow me another inch I'll punch you on the nose. D'you understand that?"

"Yes, sair," replied the guide, "an'after you have gave me the ponch on the nose I show you round all day, an' I charge you only four shillings—yes?"

* * * *

Several members of the women's drawing room working party were chatting to a little daughter of their hostess.

"I suppose you are a great help to your mamma?" said one.

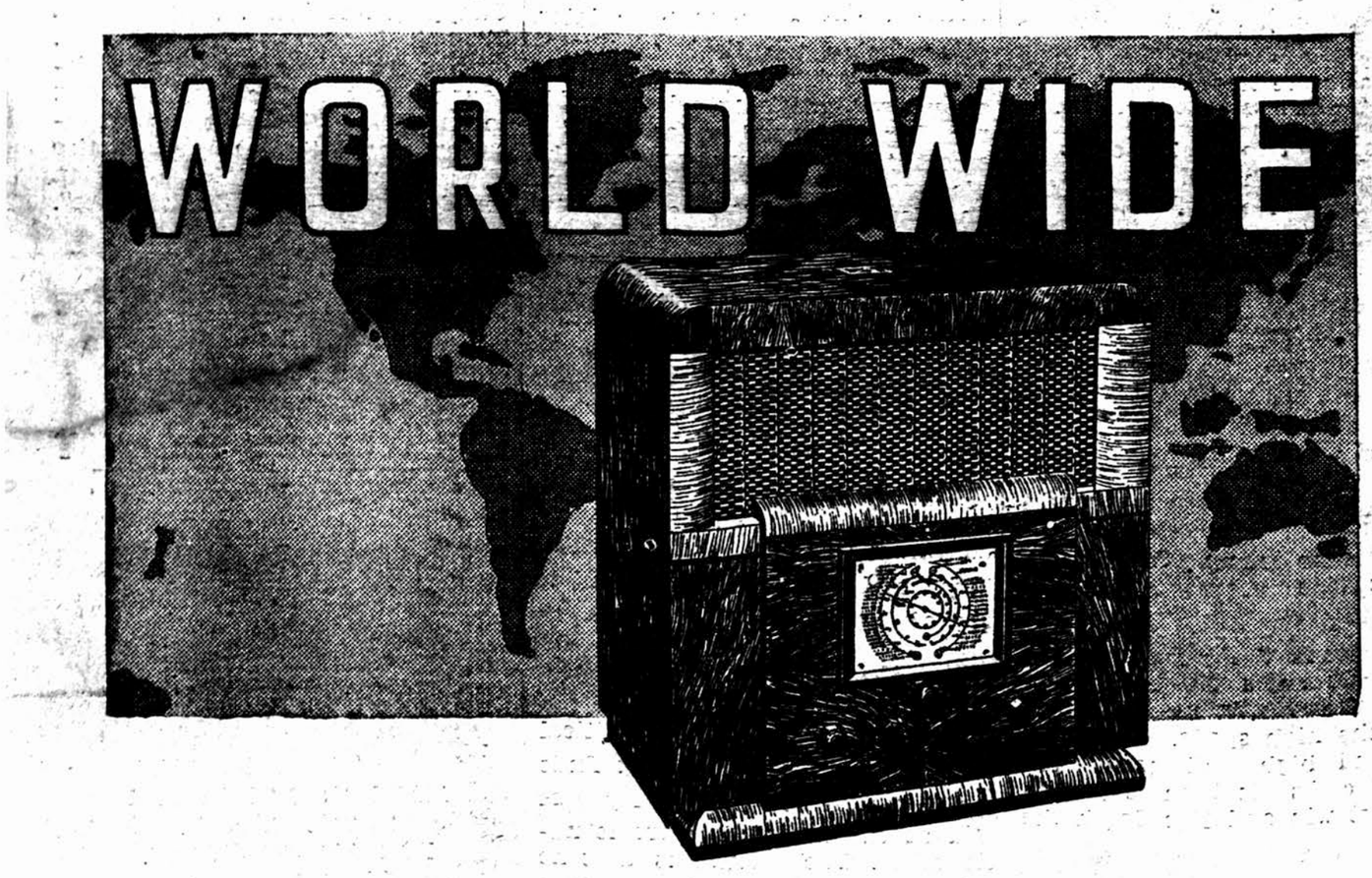
"Oh, yes," replied the child, "and so is Joan; but to-day it's my turn to count the spoons after you are all gone."

* * * *

The Englishman was belittling Scotland. As he drained his second glass of whisky he turned to his companion.

"Why," he said, "your country has never produced a really great man. You say Robert Burns? Pouf! If I had a mind to do it, I could write as good stuff as ever Burns did."

"Ay, you're right there," replied the patient Scot. All that ye want is the mind."



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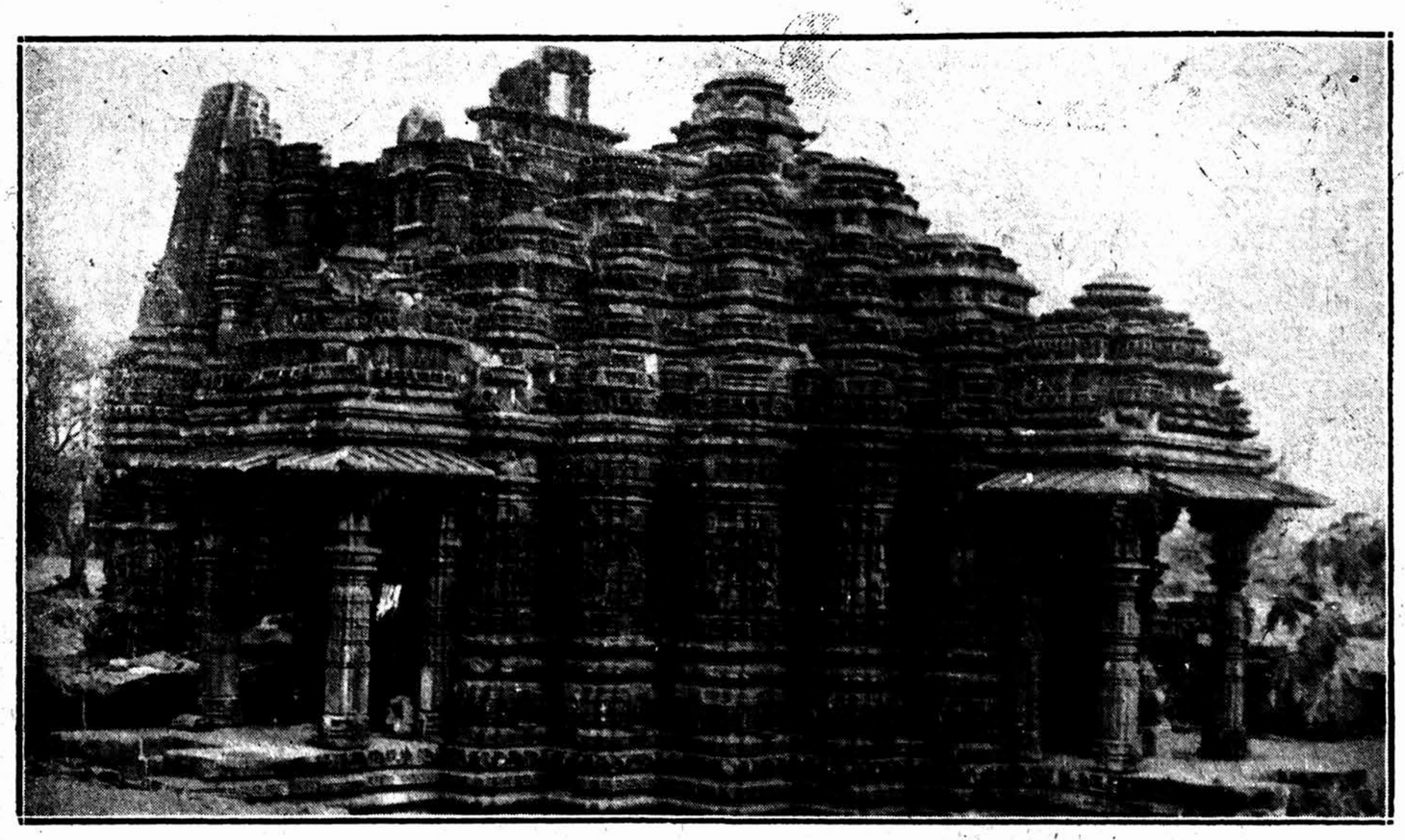
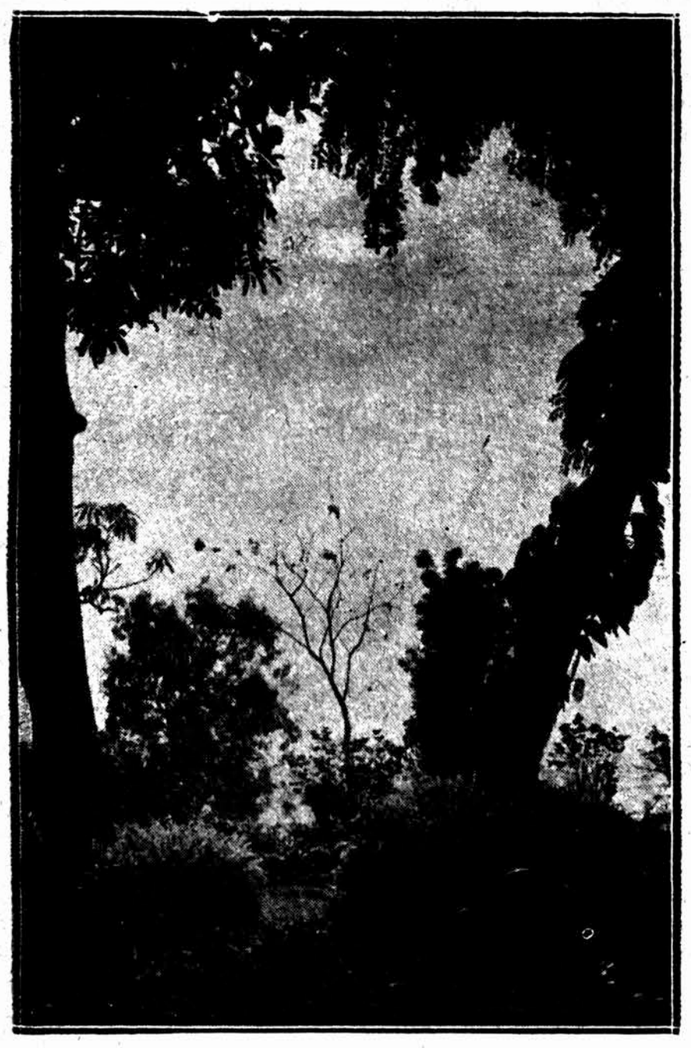


This all-stone Brahmanical temple at Ambarnath, with innumerable carved pillars, is over a thousand years old.

(Photo by D. V. Dhumatkar).

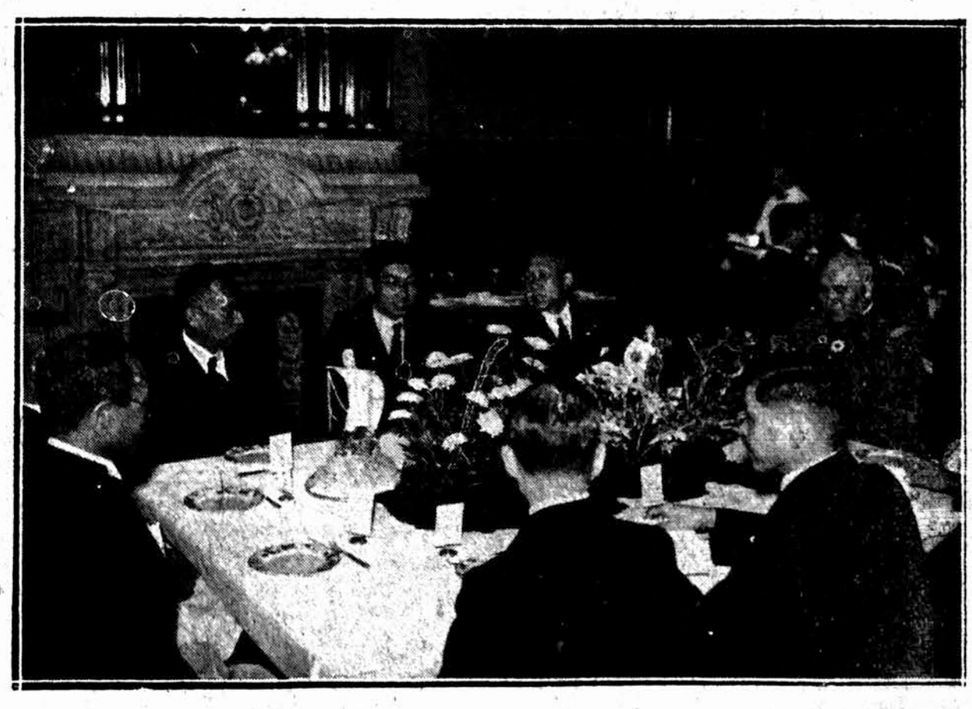


Left:—"Nature's Archway."

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Right:—An adult school in Moradabad Dt., conducted by U. P. Government in connection with its rural development work.

With the watchword "they shall not pass," sit-down strikers in the Dodge Plant at Detroit man a mock-machine gun nest made from a motley collection of castings, much to the glee of thousands of strikers.



Prince Chichibu (centre, facing) brother of H. M. the Emperor of Japan, being entertained at the Oxford Club of the Tokyo Imperial University, on the eve of his departure to England to attend the Coronation.

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WEDNESDAY

THE LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING "CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 1 ENTRIES

(SEE PAGE 24-25)

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